







*John Grimes his Book*

*Thomas Grimes* T H E *his Hand and pen*

# Exact Dealer

R E F I N E D :

Being a Useful Companion for all Traders.

In THREE PARTS.

CONTAINING

- I. A Description of the Commodities, Coins, Weights and Measures of Great Britain, and its neighbouring Countries. With Useful Directions about Entering and Taking up Goods at the Custom-house: Instructions about Bills of Exchange, and the Keeping of Books of Accompts. The way of Recovering Debts; likewise Exact Tables of Accompts ready cast-up.
- II. Containing a plain Institution of Arithmetick in all its Parts; with an excellent and easie new way of Multiplying Foot-measure in Feet and Inches, by Feet and Inches, without Reduction, and applied to the Measuring of Carpenters, Joiners, Painters, Plasterers, Glasiers, and Bricklayers Work, &c. And of Solid Timber, &c. Also the whole Art of Gauging, with several curious Tables. And very necessary Observations relating to the Measuring of Land.
- III. Containing the Travellers Guide through all the Principal Roads in England. An Account of Carriers Inns, and Days of going out. Also the Rates of Post-Letters. With other Matters not before made publick.

The Fourth Edition, Enlarged.

By J. H. Author of *The Secretary's Guide*.

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**Licens'd,**

*February the 27th. 1691.*

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THE  
P R E F A C E  
T O T H E  
Reader.

**H**AVING consider'd the great want of a Book of Universal Instruction in Trade and Management of Affairs, I thought it highly necessary, for the Benefit of Traders and Artists of sundry kinds, to turn my Endeavours that way, that by compiling what must undeniably be useful and necessary, I might the more boldly recommend it to the Industrious part of Men, whose discerning Judgments (if in any thing I have fail'd of my designed Aim, in serving and obliging them) may cast a friendly Censure on this my Undertaking: Nor let any, before they

## *The Preface to the Reader.*

they have perused and seriously consider'd it, judge rashly, and proceed to condemn this Book, by fancying that so small a Volume can never effectually contain what it promises in the Title-Page, lest when they find they have been over-hasty in Censuring, they are forc'd, at least tacitly, to acknowledge the Pains that I have taken to advantage them, are but slenderly deserved by the too Censorious, whose first Objections, for the most part, border upon Ingratitude. However, let me tell the World, (or that part of it whose Affairs it mostly may concern) that, if I may presume to judge in my own Case, (or indeed my Good-will towards the Industrious, may freely discharge it self) a more Useful Book is no where to be found, relating to Trade and Business, no, not in the largest of Volumes, if taken singly. For it shews the Commodities, Coins, Weights and Measures of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, and of all our neighbouring Countries; with the Comparison of their Weights, Measures, and Coins, with our own. You also here may inform your self of the several Distinctions, by which Commodities are bought and vend'd, with their true Value and Goodness, and what Allowances are given; how to calculate the Discount of Money, when Goods are paid for before the time agreed on, a Custom very common among Merchants and Tradesmen; and Directions for the Entering Goods at the Custom-House, and shipping them away to Foreign Countries; also how to Enter and Take-up Goods inwards: Likewise, what is to be consider'd in Drawing and Remitting Money.

## *The Preface to the Reader.*

Money upon Bills of Exchange, and what is to be done in case of Refusal or Delay in Payment of those Bills, to secure your self against the Drawer, Remitter, or Assigner, &c. With excellent Directions to keep your Accounts, in a Method altogether New, as plain as the common and confused way of Shop-keepers, but as exact as that call'd the *Italian Method* of Book-keeping, used by Merchants of great Business. The Methods used in compounding Debts, with Directions how to proceed on Statutes of Bankrupt, and what is to be done in recovering Arrears of Rent.

And that nothing might be wanting to your help in Trade, you have several excellent Tables ready calculated; and their Application in Uses and Examples, both for Expences, the Interest of Money, and the Value of Commodities, plain and shorter than any yet publish'd of the like kind.

You have likewise an easie and plain Institution of Arithmetick, whereby the Meanest Capacity may learn the Grounds of that excellent Science in a few Days; and the Application thereof to the Mensuration of Carpenters, Joyners, Glasiers, and Bricklayers Work; and to the Mensuration of Solids, in a Method also wholly new, which, by the help of a small Table, takes away that unnecessary Trouble of reducing Integers and Parts to one Denomination, and of using Decimal Arithmetick. To which I have added the whole Art of Gauging, with excellent Tables for that purpose; also ~~useful~~ Tables relating to the Mensuration of Land. And lastly, a compleat Description of the

## *The Preface to the Reader.*

the Roads of *England*, the Distance of the most noted Towns in each Road one from another, and the Counties in which they are. With an Account of the Carriers, Waggon and Coaches belonging to any Stage or Town of Trade; and where they Inn, and when they go out of Town. With many other things very useful and necessary to be known by all who desire and aim at Exactness in the Management of their Affairs. For the perusal of all which, I refer you to the following Pages, not doubting but you will find the Benefit intended thereby; which that you may, is all the Compiler hereof wishes, for the great Trouble and Pains taken for your Instruction. So I take my leave, and am

*Tours to serve,*

**J. H.**

**THE**

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# T H E I N T R O D U C T I O N .

**A** *S Profit and Advantage* are most desirable, so are there sundry ways (without running beyond the Bounds of Honesty) to acquire them; yet those ways require *Understanding, Prudence, Diligence, Caution, and Industry*; for without some or all of these, Men may hope and expect in vain, unless Fortune (which does not frequently happen) should cast Riches upon them, beyond their Expectation, and surprize them with her Bounties, when they supposed she had altogether neglected and forsaken them; as by the Death of Relations, fortunate Marriage, return of Ventures from Sea, the expiration of Lives in Leases, or Tenure of Lands; with many the like Accidents, or advantageous Chances, which for brevity sake, and as being little to my purpose, I shall wave; considering my main aim and drift is, to admonish and direct Men how to improve themselves, and rise by Industry in Trading, and managing Affairs; as first, with *Understanding* rightly to be knowing in what they undertake, that they, by entering upon that they understand not, be not liable to be Cheated and Imposed upon by such as lie upon the catch, to take advantage of their Weakness in Knowledge of those things they pretend to. Secondly, *Prudence* in knowing how to manage and turn their Affairs and Undertakings to the best advantage, whereby

B the

the Understanding will be improv'd, and Over-reaching prevented; for even the Crafty, where they perceive a Man sufficiently prudent, to countermine them in their Policies and dark Contrivances, will forbear (as much as may be) to attempt any thing where they are not likely to succeed, but rather turn their Force upon some weaker Fort, more liable to be undermined or battered down by Insinuations, specious Pretences of Friendship and Assistance, and many the like Stratagems by which they too frequently interest themselves in the Affairs of young Men especially, and often lay a Foundation upon their Ruine; which, indeed is the thing they at first aim at, and can be no way better prevented, than by a prudent regard of Business, and Self-management of Affairs in the Beginning of our Undertakings: For when we are once well settled and grounded in any Occupation, the next thing, which is Diligence, will soon set us (unless some extraordinary Accident happen) above the reach or danger of a Miscarriage. And to keep off any such thing, Caution must be used how we engage or interest our selves in other Mens Affairs, by being Bound, buying in Partnership, undertaking to be Executors, venturing considerable matters to Sea, taking false Mortgages, or Purchasing where there is no good Title, with many things of the like nature, that require Caution, and ought not rashly to be undertaken. The fifth thing to be consider'd, is *Industry*, which, indeed, is the Sister to *Diligence*; but yet exceeds her by some degrees on this account: For, a Man may be diligent in keeping what he has, and yet not industrious to get more: A Man may be diligent in the Station or Calling wherein he is placed, yet not industrious to advance himself, by pushing forward, and laying hold of the least Opportunity that offers it self for his Promotion; and this is, indeed, the reason



son why many spend their Lives in a mean Condition, because contenting themselves to labour in their first Undertaking, how low or mechanick so ever it is, they will not venture out of it, though apparent Advantage offers it self; lest (like a Fish taken out of its proper Element, not being long able to breathe in the thinner Air) they should faint so much in their new Undertaking, that they would not be able, that failing, to make a retreat to the first; and therefore conclude they had better be upon sure ground, than run a hazard where double Advantage will be the Reward of their Industry, if they are successful; but nothing (as they fondly propose to themselves) if they chance to miscarry. Some again there are that hold, That if a Man be destin'd to Prosper and grow Rich in the World, he shall have his lucky Day; Riches shall flow in upon him by means unsought, and ways unexpected: And on the contrary, those that are doomed to be Poor, strive against the Wind and Tide in vain; for though they are both diligent and industrious, *rise early, sit up late, and eat the Bread of Carefulness*, yet they shall (after all that) find themselves in the same Condition, as if they had liv'd supinely all their Days. But this Rule holds not good, as is frequently demonstrated, and is, for the most part, the Sluggard's Plea, who living poor, by reason of his Ease and Idleness, attributes (Atheist-like) all things to Fate and Chance; when, on the contrary, Solomon affirms, *That the diligent hand shall make rich, but the sluggard shall have scarcity of bread.* Much more of this kind I might instance, for the Instruction and Encouragement of those that are willing to strive in their Callings; for as it is most commendable, so it contributes most to their temporal Felicity. But this being somewhat a Digression from my purpose, I now

proceed to tell the Reader, That I have compiled this Book chiefly for the advantage of Traders, and have filled it with such variety as well of things useful and absolutely necessary to be known, (by those that would thrive) as other Matters of weight and moment, by which those that are already knowing may be improved. Nor have I spared any pains to reduce them to and render them in such a method as may make them easie to an indifferent Capacity, the Particulars of which are too various and numerous to be mentioned in an *Introduction*. However, in general, I take the boldness to affirm, That I have omitted nothing that I conceived might be in any sort convenient to be known, relating to Trade, or its dependencies: So that I may term it, *A Store-house of Instructions, or seasonable Directions, compiled to supply the Trading part of the Nation with those Rules, &c. that have hitherto been so much wanting, and with earnestness sought after and desired*; and conclude, That a Book more useful (of this kind) has not hitherto appeared in the World, which makes me hope (though it is fallen in an Age wherein the sagacity of Mankind seems to be at an ebb) that seeing it carries Profit in its Front, and (in all likelihood) will perform more than it promises, it may find acceptance.

CHAP.

## C H A P. I.

*Of the Commodities of Great Britain, and all other Countries, by which a mutual Trade is maintained ; and of several Coins, Weights, and Measures, necessary to be known by all Merchants.*

**G**reat Britain, containing the Kingdoms of England, and Scotland, and Dominion of Wales, is in it self very fertile by Nature, and its fertility has been wonderfully improved within the Revolution of a few Ages by Art and Industry, to that degree, that it gives not place to the most fruitful Countries of the remaining part of the World, and sends its Manufactures into the remotest parts of World, commanding by them the Riches of *Persia*, *Egypt*, *Æthiopia*, and both the *Indies* ; and indeed, the Growth, and Manufactures of all the Earth's large Quarters, or Divisions ; and is with good cause therefore termed the Store-house of the Western World. The Commodities are

Bays, Sayes, Serges, Cottons, Woolen Cloaths made in divers Countreies of sundry Goodnesses and Prices, Kerseys, Buffins, Moccadoes, Sattins, Grograms, Velvets, Plushes, Callimancoes, Worstedes, Fustians, Durances, Perpetuanoes, Tukes, Furs, Calve-skins, Sheep-skins, Hides, Paper, Arras, Cloth of Gold, Tin, Iron, Lead, Syder, Beer, Ale, Oats, Barley, Wheat, Pease, Rye, Linen-Cloth, Fish, Cheese, Butter, Gunpowder, Hops,

Honey, Wax, Salt-petre, Yarn, Hemp, Flax, Saffron, Liquorice, Alom, Coperas, and many other things of the like nature.

The Coin current in *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, is of divers Species ; of which, and their Value, few being ignorant, I need not name them : But Accompts are kept in Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and Farthings ; of which

4 Farthings	} make 1	{ Penny.
12 Pence		
20 Shillings		
		{ Shilling.
		{ Pound.

In *Scotland*, Accompts are kept in Marks and Nobles, and Small Pieces ; of which

1 Small Piece	} make	{ 2 d. 1 q. <i>English</i> .
3 Small Pieces		
2 Nobles Scotch		
3 Nobles Scotch		
		{ 1 Nob. <i>Scot.</i> or 6d. $\frac{1}{4}$ . <i>Eng.</i>
		{ 1 Mark, or 13d. 2q. <i>Eng.</i>
		{ 1 l. <i>Scot.</i> or 20 d. <i>Eng.</i>

*Weights* generally used in *Great-Britain*, are of three sorts, *Troy*, *Apothecaries*, and *Averdupoise*.

1<sup>st</sup>. *Troy Weight* is that by which is weighed Bread, Gold, Silver, Pearl, &c. whose Denominations are, Pounds, Ounces, Penny-weights, and Grains ; of which

24 Grains	} make 1	{ Penny-weight.
20 Penny-weight		
12 Ounces		
14 Ounces 12 p. wt.		
		{ Ounce.
		{ Pound Troy
		{ Pound Averdupoise.

2<sup>dly</sup>. *Apothecaries Weight*, used by Druggists and Apothecaries, whose Denominations are, Grains, Scruples, Drams, Ounces, and Pounds ; of which

20 Grains

20 Grains	}	make 1	{	Scruple.
3 Scruples				Dram.
8 Drams				Ounce.
12 Ounces				Pound.

3dly, *Averdupoise Weight*, by which is weighed all sorts of Wares, or Merchandize Garblable, as Sugar, Pepper, Cloves, &c. and all sorts of Commodities sold by the Hundred, as Currans, fresh Butter, Cheefe, &c. and is divided into the Denominations of Tuns, Hundreds, Quarters, Pounds, Ounces, and Drams.

16 Drams	}	make 1	{	Ounce.
16 Ounces				Pound.
28 Pound				Quarter of a Hundred.
4 Quarters or 112 Pound 20 Hundred				Hundred Weight. Tun.

There are some other Denominations of these Weights in several Places, to wit, Stone, Cloves, Todds, Rows, Weighs, Loads, Forthers, Tuns; but they are all reduced into these Weights, and vary in several Countries.

*Measures of Cloth, Linen, Silk, &c.* are divided into Yards, or Ells, Quarters, and Nails; of which

4 Nails	}	make 1	{	Quarter.
4 Quarters				Yard.
5 Quarters				Ell.

The Denomination by which larger Quantities, as Land, Board, Glass, Pavement, Tapestry, &c. are measured,

measured, shall be given in another place, when we treat thereof.

*Liquid Measures* most in use, are Four, the Pint, the Quart, the Pottle, and the Gallon; of which

2 Pints	} make 1	{	Quart.
2 Quarts			Pottle.
2 Pottles			Gallon.

Other greater things being more properly Vessels to hold Liquor, than Measures of them, I shall give their quantities when I come to treat of Gauging.

*Dry Measure*, used for Corn and Grain, is by the Gallon, which is neither the Wine Gallon, nor the Ale Gallon, but between them both; the common Name, and Measure of higher Measures, are thus:

2 Gallons	} make 1	{	Peck.
4 Pecks			Bushel.
8 Bushels			Quarter.
10 Quarters			Last.

Sea-Coals and Salt are also measured by these Pecks, Five of which make a Bushel, and Thirty six such Bushels make a Chaldron of Coals.

### *Ireland.*

**T**HE Commodities of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, are, Wool, Fells, Yarn, Furs, Flax, Linen-Cloth, Hides, Tallow, Hemp, Honey, Wax, Herrings, Cod, Hake-fish, Salmon, Eels, Rugs, Mantles, Irish Cloth, Pipe-staves, Iron, and Lead, Wheat, and all kind of Grain, Salt, Beef, Butter, and Cheese, and many Manufactures.

The

The Money in which Accounts are kept, and compared with English, are Obs, Harpers, and Pounds Irish, of which

1 Ob	}	make	4 d. 2 q. English.
2 Obbs			1 Harper, or 9 d. Engl.
20 Harpers			1 Pound Ir. or 15 s. English.

### France.

THE Commodities of the Kingdom of *France* are Wines, Prunes, Canvals, Linen-Cloths, Salt, Velvets, raw Silk, and divers Stuffs of Silk, Bückrams, Boxes with Combs, Paper, playing Cards, Glass, Grain to dye, Rozen, Wheat, and all kinds of Grain.

Accounts are kept here in Deniers, Sous, and Livres; or Deniers, Sous, and Crowns; of which

12 Deniers	}	make	1 Sous.
20 Sous			1 Frank or Livre, about 2 s. English.
3 Livres	}	make	1 Crown; or about
60 Sous			6 s. English.

In *Roche* and *Bordeaux*, and so in most Parts, the Kintal contains 100 lb. and holds out with our English Hundred, saving, that through falshood of the Weights it falleth less in one Place than another.

The long Measure is an Aulm, being almost a Yard longer than our English Ell.

The Measure for Salt in *Roche*, is the Boiseau, whereof 24 make a Muy, 32 Muys a Hundred, and 2 Muys make about a Tun and 6 Bushels of our Bristol Measure; the best Measure of all is the Oldron, which is 36 Muys to the Hundred,

and every Hundred makes about 20 Tuns of our Bristol Measure.

The Measure for Corn at *Rochel* and *Bourdeaux*, is the Boiseau, containing near about three Pecks of Bristol Measure.

### *Spain and Portugal.*

**T**HE Commodities are, Wools, Madera, Sugar, Almonds, Wines, Oil, Aniseeds, Anchovies, Barberries, Bariglia, Figs, Raisins, Train-Oil, Iron, Oranges, Limons, Sumach, Saffron, Soap, Coriander, Cork, Liquorice, Woad. And the Commodities of the *West-Indies*, Sugar : Of *Brazil*, *Fernandebuch*, Wood, Tobacco, and other Commodities.

In *Spain*, Accompts are kept generally in Ducats, Ryals, and Mervedies; of which 34 Mervedies being worth 6 *d.* sterling make a Ryal, 11 Ryals make a Ducat, which is worth 5 *s.* 6 *d.* sterling.

In *Portugal*, Accompts are kept in Ducats, Ryals, and Rees; of which 40 Rees, worth about 6 *d.* sterling make a Ryal, 10 Ryals a Ducat worth 5 *s.* sterling.

In the most Parts of *Spain*, the Kintal contains 100 *lb.* and but 102 *lb.* of our English Weight. The Kintal of Iron in *Biskay* contains 150 *lb.* and makes 114 *lb.* English Weight. The Kintal of Pepper or Ginger, in *Lisbon*, called the Tester-Kintal, contains 112 *lb.*

The Rore is the Quartern Weight, which contains 28 *lb.* and sometimes 2 or 3 Pounds more.

The Kintal of most sorts of all other Spices, contains 128 *lb.* and is called the great Kintal. The Rore, or Quartern thereof, contains 32 *lb.* it holds out about 15 or 16 *lb.* more than our English Hundred.

In



In *Spain*, the Measure is the *Vare*, which contains our English Yard, wanting a Nail.

In *Portugal*, Linen-Cloth is measured by the aforesaid *Vare* : But the other Measure is called the *Coruda*, and contains about Three quarters of our English Yard.

In *Spain*, the Measure for Corn and Salt is called the *Kayis*, containing 12 *Hanicks*; and 2 *Kayis* and 3 *Hanicks* make a *Tun* of Water-measure at *Bristol*.

In *Portugal*, the Measure for Corn and Salt is call'd the *Muy*, and 60 *Alquers* make a *Muy*; and 2 *Muys* 15 *Alquers*, or thereabouts, make a *Tun* of our Water-measure at *Bristol*.

### *Italy, and Islands adjoining*

THE Commodities of *Italy*, and certain *Islands* adjoining, are, Venice Gold, Velvets, Sattins, Cyprus, Silks, Cloth of Gold and Silver, Cottons, Fustians, Wines, Currans, Cloves, Rashees, Rice, Sarcenets, raw Silks, Aloms, and Vitriol Glasses, and other Manufactures.

### *Germany, and Places adjoining.*

THE Commodities of *Germany*, and Places adjoining, are, Wools, Argol, Steel, Latten, Copper, Iron, and all kind of Manufacture made of them : Coperas, Aloms, Lead, Fustians, Paper, Linen-Cloth, Quicksilver, Bell metal, Tin, Rhenish Wines, and Mather.

## C H A P. II.

*Necessary Observations about the Length and Weight of Cloths, and Tale of Goods.*

**K**ent, Yorkshire, and Reading-Cloths are six quarters and a half broad, and ought to weigh 86 pounds; and in length, the piece to be 30, and 34 yards. Suffolk, Norfolk, and Essex-Cloths, of seven quarters broad, ought to weigh 80 pounds, and to be in length 29, and 32 yards. Worcester, Coventry, and Hereford-Cloths ought to be six quarters and a half wide, and in weight 78 pounds, the length 32, and 33 yards. Gloucester, Oxon, and Wiltshire-Cloths, as likewise those of Somersetshire, ought to be seven quarters wide, and to weigh 76 pounds, and in length to be 29, and 32 yards. Suffolk-Sorting-Cloths of six quarters and a half wide, ought to be 64 pounds in weight, and in length 24, and 26 yards; and all other Cloths that are six quarters and a half wide, ought to weigh 60 pounds the Cloth or Piece, and to consist of 24, or 26 yards in length. Broad and Narrow Yorkshire-Cloths of four quarters wide, ought to weigh 30 pounds, and to be in length 34, and 35 yards. That called the Broad Cloth of Taunton, Dunstable, and Bridgewater, of seven quarters wide, ought to weigh 30 pounds, and in length to consist of 12, and 13 yards. Kersies of Devonshire, and Dousons, of four quarters, ought to weigh 13 pounds, and to be in length 12, and 13 Yards. Checker'd Kersies, Greys, Strip'd and Plain, of four quarters, ought to be in weight 24 pounds, and in length 17 and 18 yards. Ordinary Penitions, or Forests of three quarters and a half, ought

ought to weigh 28 pounds, and be in length 12, and 13 yards. Sortings, Penistons of six quarters and a half, ought to be 35 pounds in weight, and in length 13, and 14 yards. Washers of *Lancashire*, and other Cloths of that Country, ought to be in weight 17 pounds, and in length 17, and 18 Yards. And this was instituted for the prevention of Frauds, that they might have their due Substance, and not be made slightly and fleisie; and it is to be noted, That the Maker or Vender is obliged to allow it, if there be a defect in breadth, width, or length; and if he refuse it, he may be Sued, and Damage recovered for a Fraud, contrary to the Intent or true meaning of your Bargain: And that this may be perfected, there is a certain weight of Wool allowed for the performance. As a Sack of Wool does contain 364 pounds, the Tod in like manner is 38 pounds, of which 13 are accounted the Sack, each Tod being Four Nails, and every Nail Seven Pounds; so that from hence it is concluded, as indeed it is allowed, that a Sack of Wool is sufficient, and ought to finish four Standard Cloths, to render them true breadth, true weight, and true length, viz. Six quarters and a half wide, 60 pounds in weight, and 24 yards in length. And the next thing, for the Information of the Buyer, is to see whether the Cloths he buys are well Mill'd and Dried, and that for Shrinking or Wast, he be allowed an Inch in every Yard. And thus having spoken of these things, to give an Insight more perfectly perhaps than many yet understand, I proceed to other things worthy of Note.

*Something Useful to know about Tale  
of Goods.*

**C**Anva-Cloth, 120 Ells is accounted an Hundred.

Fustian, 14 Ells is a Chief; but of fine Linen, Silk, and Syndon, 10 Ells make a Chief.

Fish, as Ling, Haberdine, and Cod-fish, 124 is an Hundred, 1240 make a Thousand. Eels 25 to a Strike, 10 Strike to the Bind. Herrings and Stock-fish, 120 to the Hundred; 1200 make a Thousand in a Barrel, 12 Barrels make a Last.

Laths, there must be but Fivescore to the Hundred, of Five Foot long; but Four Foot long, are Sixscore, or 120 to the Bundle: Their Breadth One Inch and an Half, Half an Inch thick.

There are 120 Deals and Nails to the Hundred, Four thousand Six Inches Tree-Nails, (being made for Ship-pins,) Three thousand Nine Inches, Two thousand a Foot, Fifteen hundred Eighteen Inches. One thousand Two Foot Tree-Nails, or Ship-pins, go to the Thousand, and there's a Load of Timber in them.

Lime is sold by the Bag in *London*, which should be a Bushel; 25 make a Hundred. In the *Country* it is sold by the Load, which is about Forty Bushel.

Hoops are sold by the Bundle, as 70 Pipe-Hoops, 90 Hogshead, 120 Barrel, or Kilderkin, 180 Pink, or Ferkin-Hoops, make a Hundred.

Skins, as Goat, are numbred by the Kipp, of Fifty Skins to the Kipp: Other Skins, Fivescore to the Hundred.

Furrs, as Sables, Filches, Minks, Martins, Greys, and Jennets, Forty Skins make a Timber.

Glass, a Seam is 24 Stone, or 120 lb. *Newcastle*-Glass, 5 Foot make a Table, 45 Tables make a Case;

a Case ; *Normandy-Glass*, 25 Tables is a Case, which is cut into long Squares, the other Diamond-fashion. Glass Bottles, 21 to the Dozen ; 12 such Dozen, or 252 make a Gross, which is a Day's Work.

Paper, a Bale is Ten Ream, a Ream Twenty Quire, Twenty four Sheets in a Quire ; in *Genoa-Paper*, Twenty five Sheets in a Quire.

Parchment, a Roll is Five Dozen, Twelve Skins a Dozen.

Hides, Ten make a Dicker, Twenty Dicker a Last.

Gloves, Ten Pair is a Dicker : Horse-shoes the same.

### C H A P. III.

*Things to be consider'd in Weighing and Taking up Goods. Of Marking, Tare, and Tret, what they are. And, of making Bills of Parcels. With many other things appertaining to Trade, &c.*

**T**HERE are several things to be consider'd, though a Trader may not very often be concerned in them : But before I come to Particulars, I shall give these general Directions, which ought to be observed.

The Marks of Goods are many, and those very different, either in Letters or Cyphers, at the Discretion of the Party ; though some, to put a gloss upon their own Goods, have marked them with another Man's Mark ; of the Disadvantage of which they have been frequently made sensible, by their Miscarriage, or mistaken Delivery.

The

The Number most proper to Casks thus, N<sup>o</sup> 1. and so onward to as many as there are of them, or to what number suffices, whereby they are distinguished from one another, that if there be a defect in any of them, it may be known from whence it came, and so reparation had; or if there be a distrust of the Weight or Measure, it may without much trouble or difficulty be singled from amongst the rest to decide that scruple. Neither is this all; but you ought to observe the Tare of the Cask, or Pack.

Tare signifies the weight of the Cask, Pack, Chest, &c. and relates only to such things as are bought by weight; for it may altogether be accounted unreasonable, that the Buyer should pay the same value for the Cask, as for the Goods, when frequently they are ten times the value; so that, according to Custom of Trade, there is an abatement for the weight in Tare; sometimes as the Mark is set upon the Cask, or Wrapping upon Packing, and sometimes by weight after the Goods are taken out; and that which is marked upon the Cask, or Pack &c. is called the Invoice Tare, signifying that the weight has been considered before the Goods were put up; and those that are not so marked, are either by Estimation or Weight, after the Goods are taken out, considered: And divers there are that are held at a certain Estimate, especially Tobacco; for according to the hundred weight, so the Hoghead is reckoned. As for Example: Suppose you have Seven Hogheads, or the like of any Commodity by weight.

Having set down your weight before you part from the Scale, call them over with the Party that weighs them against you, by comparison, or equality of setting down; compare likewise your Draughts, and if any difficulty arise, take care so-

to manage it, that it be adjusted before you part, by giving your self, rather than fail, the trouble of weighing it over again. And thus you will not only clear your Assertion, but be satisfied you have your Weight; and to know the better the exact Method, observe the following Rule.

		C.	q.	l.	Tare	C.	q.	l.
✓ N <sup>o</sup>	1	4	3	17	—	0	2	14
	2	6	2	14	—	0	3	27
	3	6	3	17	—	0	2	16
	4	8	1	21	—	0	3	15
	5	7	3	14	—	0	3	22
	6	5	2	19	—	0	3	27
	7	4	3	17	—	0	3	21

There is moreover a distinction in weighing between what we call Neat Weight, and that which is called Gross or Suttle; for between Gross and Neat, is an Allowance for Tare, as likewise Loss and Damage, the Draughts being likewise considered, and comprehended, (a Pound in that case being allowed to every Hundred.) ✂ The difference between the Suttle Hundred and the Gross Hundred, is Twelve Pounds; the first being accounted only Fivescore, and the latter Fivescore and Twelve Pounds, and is called the Great Hundred, as the other is the Small Hundred.

	C.	q.	l.
First, set down the Summ	63	3	20
Secondly, set down 4 under C	4		
Thirdly, draw a Line, and Multiply the 63 by 4, and taking in the odd Quarters.		25	5
		28	
		204	0

Fourthly,

Fourthly, Put down 28, and Multi- }  $\frac{512}{7160}$   
 tiply by that, adding the Pounds— }

To Free-men of *London* there is likewise an Allowance call'd *Tret*, which is Four Pound in 104, given, through Custom, by the Seller, unless the Bargain be made to the contrary, and no *Tret* be to be allowed, by reason of the Cheapness of your Agreement.

To find the *Tret*, having substracted the Tare from the Gross, bring the Remainder into Pounds Suttle; which divide by 26, and the Quotient is the *Tret* to be allowed in the whole; which subduct from the Pounds Suttle, and the Remainder is the Neat or Clear Weight.

And forasmuch as you must ever observe to Book your Bill of Parcels as soon as y<sup>e</sup> u have taken it, and send the Paper along with the Goods, I have thought it convenient to set down the form of a Bill; in Imitation of which, any other of the like kind may be made, &c.



*The form and manner of Drawing up  
a Bill of Parcels.*

Mr. Robert Wing } Lond. 18. Novemb. 1687.  
bought of Mr. } at 1 Mon.  
Abraham Toms }

		C. q. l.		C. q. l.
✓	N <sup>o</sup> 1	6-3-17	Tare	0-3-17
	5	6-2-12		1-0-2
	7	6-3-24		1-1-14
	8	7-2-14		1-0-7
✓	10	6-3-22		0-3-24
	16	6-2-27		0-2-17
	14	7-3-4		1-0-4
	17	6-3-4		1-0-9
✓	19	7-2-7		0-3-17
	20	9-3-2		0-2-27

Gross—73-3-00      9-2-10

Tare—09-2-20

l.

63-3-22 makes 7160

Tret 257

6884½ at 7d ½ per l. 21529¼.

It often happens, that when Goods are sold for Time, the Seller being in necessity for Money, will give the Buyer an Allowance, if he will pay present Money; which Abatement is called *Discount*, and is generally after the rate of 6, 8, or 10 per Cent. per Annum as can be agreed, and is thus understood and calculated. Suppose *A* is to receive of *B* 200 l. six Months hence; *B* offers to pay *A* presently, if he will Discount at 6 per Cent. per Annum. *A* condescends, and they agree. Now to know what *A* must allow *B* for Discount, do thus: First, reduce your 200 l. into Pence, the

the Product will be 48000 Pence, then multiply those Pence by 6, the number of Months to be discounted for, the Product will be 288000, which divide by 200, and the quantity of time that is to be allowed, both which make 206 for your Divisor, the Quotient will be  $1398 \frac{103}{6}$  Pence, which is  $116s. \frac{103}{6}$  parts of a Penny, and so much must be abated out of the Two, for the Six Months Discount, and no more, according to the true Method received among Merchants.

## C H A P. IV.

*Directions for Entering at the Custom-House, and Shipping of Goods, and what ought to be considered in Exporting or Importing Commodities, with the Form of Receipts, and Bills of Lading, Brokerage, and what it is, &c.*

**I**F you design to Ship any Goods, or the like, that you may not be at a loss to know what you must do in that case, take the following Directions, &c.

Having packed up your Goods in order to be Shipped and sent away ; or if Goods that pay Custom, &c. if they are to be received, carry to the Custom house the true contents of the said Goods, and get them entered according to the usual manner ; for by reason of the variation of their Method, no certain Rule of Direction can be particularly given ; yet giving the contents of your Goods to one of the Clerks, there is such care taken, that you shall be dispatched in your turn,  
and

and having found out the first, he will direct you to the next, and so in course till you have the Commissioners or Farmers Hands with the Seal of the Office; and for this no Clerk will venture to take above his just Fees; for if he be found so doing, Redress is to be had upon the least Complaint to the Commissioners, or Farmers. The Coquet obtained, which is a piece of Parchment, certifying the Payment of the Customs, and all the Duties for the Goods mentioned, you have no more to do but to mark them, and set down their Number on the back side of your Coquet, mentioning the true Contents; and so with his Fee deliver it to the head Searcher, and nothing else remains but the Payment of Wharfage, and Portorage, &c. but if you send them on Board, it will be requisite to have a Note from the Master, the Mate, or the Purser, that they are safely shipped; and this Note moreover must specify the Marks and Number, and may be thus:

*Received, the Eighth of December, 1696. on Board the, good Ship the Eagle, bound, by the Blessing of God, to Smyrna, Eight Bales marked, and numbred, 4 viz. N<sup>o</sup> 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 13, 16, per me*

*James Williamson, Master, &c.*

And when you have this Note, you must go to the Master, and upon shewing him it, procure him to sign you a Bill of Lading, which is an acknowledgement of the Goods, promising safely to deliver them at the place required, though with some exception, in case of Casualty; the Form of which runs thus:

The

## The Form of a Bill of Lading.

**S**hipped, by the Grace of God, in good Order, and well Conditioned, by you James Willis, in and upon the good Ship called the Eagle, whereof is Master, under God, for this present Voyage, James Williamson at Blackwall, and by God's Grace bound for Smyrna; that is to say, Eight  
 ¶ 1, &c. Bales of Stuff, being mark'd and number'd as in the Margin, and are to be delivered in like good Order, and well Conditioned, at the aforesaid Port of Smyrna, (the Danger of the Sea, Pirates, &c. only excepted,) unto Mr. Thomas Tuel, or to his Assigns, he, or they, paying Fraights for the said Goods Two hundred Pounds, with Primage and Avarage accustomed. In witness whereof, I James Williamson, Master of the aforesaid good Ship the Eagle, have affirmed Three Bills of Lading, all of this Tenor and Date; the One of which Three being accomplished, the other Two to stand void. So God send the good Ship to her desired Port in safety. Amen.

Dated Decemb. the 8<sup>th</sup>.  
 1696, at Lond. &c.

James Williamson

And by this means you are sure to have your Goods safe delivered, or have Satisfaction made you in case of defect.

But for Goods that come into the Nation, you must, as near as you can, by your Letters, and Factories, guess at what quantity of Goods you have, and then go to the Custom-house, and carry Money; and when you have found the first Clerk, he will, as before, send you from Man to Man, un-  
 till

till you have accomplish'd your Business ; and having paid your Money in the Morning, if you go to the Ship in the Afternoon, you will find there a Warrant for the delivering your Goods unto you.

## CHAP V.

*Bills of Exchange, what they are, together with their Power and Efficacy ; the manner of Drawing them, and managing them to the best Advantage in the way of Trade.*

Seeing there are but few Traders that deal any thing considerable, altogether freed from Receiving or Paying, at one time or other, Bills of Exchange ; and for that the manner and method to be observed therein, is not altogether common, I have thought it convenient to give the best Directions for the Security of the Person that draws the Bill, he that pays it, and he that receives it : And of these in their Order.

As for a Bill of Exchange, by long Custom, and the Conveniencies that accrue thereby, it is at this Day held to be so excellent a speciality, that it carries along with it, as it were, a commanding Power being taken notice of, and, for the most part, satisfied with such exactness, that nothing can be more, though drawn by a Factor, or Servant, upon the greatest of Traders. For, upon the Payment thereof depends, in a manner, the Credit of him that draws it, and him upon whom it is drawn. By reason of Non-payment, a Protest is made ; which, in a short time, being at least

whisper'd

whisper'd abroad, makes others cautious how for the future they deal with those Men, and puts the former likewise to Charges, by having the Protest returned with his Bill, &c. And of these Bills there are two sorts, though tending to one and the same purpose, (*viz.*) Out-land, and In-land Bills. As for the first sort, they are drawn upon Merchants, Bankers, &c. living in Transmarine Parts; the second, upon Merchants, Bankers, or Dealers in the same Country, tho' distant from each other; and are drawn upon Sale of Lands, Bargains, Traffick, and many other occasions, requiring the returns of Money, but are in weight alike in due observance.

As to an Exchange, Four, Three, or Two Persons may be reasonably concerned, (*viz.*) Two at the Place where the Money is taken up, and Two where it is payable; as thus, First, the Person that delivers: Secondly, he that receives. Thirdly, he who is to take the Money: And lastly, the Person upon whom the Bill is drawn. Or, in case of Three Persons, thus: First, the taker: Secondly, the deliverer: And thirdly, the Person on whom the Bill is drawn. If Two Persons, then first, the drawer; and secondly, the Person on whom it is drawn: the former ordering the Bill payable to himself, or, &c.

There is likewise another sort of Exchange, and that is called a dry Exchange; and this is only to evade the Statute of Extortion, and is thus managed: If a Person has present Occasion for a Summ of Money, he repairs to a Banker, and there is furnished upon giving a Bill of Exchange to repay it at *Amsterdam*; but the Bill becoming due, and no such Payment made; for indeed he who draws the Bill has no Correspondent in the Place mentioned, to receive it, a Protest comes over with the Bill, and so the Money is paid by the Drawer with Costs. And much to the same pur-

purpose, is another way, called the Feigned Exchange; but that not being to my purpose, I shall omit it, and come to what is more useful in way of Trade.

As for the Payer, it is nothing more than reducing Foreign Coin to an English value. I have already mentioned it; and for the Form of an English Bill of Exchange, it is thus, if In-land.

Laus Deo. In London this 30th. of November, 1687. For Fifty Pound Sterling.

**A**T Six Days sight pay this my first Bill of Exchange to Mr. James Turner, or his Assigns, Fifty Pounds Sterling, for the Value here received of Mr. Richard Wadsworth, and put it to Account as by Advice.

Your Loving Friend,

To Mr. Samuel Arnold,  
Mercer, d. d. Pma.  
in York.

George Wilmot.

If it be an Out-land Bill, it differs only in Place, and very seldom in the Form; however, you must expect to have a Letter, signifying, that such a Bill is drawn upon you, expressing the Contents, and upon what Account, which is commonly called a Letter of Advice, and is to prevent any Person's forging a Bill upon you, and the Letter is frequently sent before, though sometimes with the Bill inclosed in it, when there is no scruple in the Fidelity of the Taker, or Party to whom the Bill is directed. And if a second Bill come, then you must have it superscribed, (*viz.*) my first Bill not being paid, pay this my second Bill, &c. and so

to the third : And if he that underwrites the Bill, makes himself Debtor, then must it be expressed, (*viz.*) *and put it to my Account* ; but if he ought to pay it, then he must write, *put it to your Account.*

The Form of an Out-landish Bill in English thus, &c.

*Laus Deo.* In London this 30th. of November, 1696. For 100 l. at 36 s. 8 d. Flemish, per Pound.

**A**T Usance, pay this my first Bill of Exchange to Van Doulos Legar, Merchant, or order, One Hundred Pounds Sterling, at Thirty Six Shillings Eight Pence Flemish, per Pound, for the Value here received of Mr. George Thomas; and put it to Account, as by Advice.

Your Loving Friend,

To Mr. William Wallis,  
Merchant, d. d. Pma.  
in Rotterdam.

James Mellier.

And so the second, or third, at double or treble Usance, if the first be not paid ; or, if it be paid, if there be more upon the Account, or your Credit is good, the like may be specified.

If it so happen that any Bill be negotiated by Exchange, or the Money taken in, and so to be Assigned over to another Man, then the Assignment must be written on the backside of the Bill in this manner, (*viz.*)

Pay the Contents on the other side hereof, to Mr. Gabriel Keeling, or Assigns, for the Value received



ceiv'd of Mr. William Wills. London, 30th. November, 1696. William Sims.

And if it so happen, that *Gabriel Keeling* does likewise assign the same Bill for his Account, then it is requisite to write it only thus, (*viz*)

*Pay the Contents heresf to Mr. James Cole.*

And in the like manner upon all Bills; as for the time given, it differs according to the distance of Place, and for the most part, either depends upon the pleasure of the drawer, or as he can agree with him that is to take or receive it; and sometimes the badness of the Season is considered; that so it being long kept from the Party's Hands who is to pay it, he may not be surpris'd by a Bill's coming to him just as it grows due.

## CHAP. VI.

*Things very proper and material to be observed, relating to Bills of Exchange, whereby all Parties may not only understand what is to be done on that occasion, but do it with Ease and Safety, &c.*

LET the Dealers care be to take a *Memorandum* in a Book of the Person's Abroad, who presents the Bill, and keep Copies of those he sends to get accepted, and make the Directions of Bills on the Inside, that so by knowing the Place, his trouble may be the less, ever excepting against the second Bill, the first not being satisfied, and by his making Copies sent to be accepted, he may know how Exchanges (if his Talent lie that way) go in

all Places, and without trouble know the Day he is to call for his Money, and upon whom. But to come to things more material to be observed, &c.

1. If a Bill, after acceptance, be protested, it does not in the least clear the Party who was faulty in Non-payment, but makes him liable to pay the Charges, &c. though the Drawer is not excused, but liable to see the Bill satisfied.

2. It is not safe for any Person to make a Bill payable to the Bearer, lest happening to be lost, or to miscarry, it should be paid to the wrong Party; for if in this case it so happen, the Person who paid it is not liable to a second Payment.

3. If a Bill happen to be drawn on two Persons, and but one of them accept it, and they are jointly concerned in it, you ought to protest notwithstanding, if the other refuse to accept it.

4. If a Bill upon being presented, be only accepted by Word of Mouth, and the Party afterward refuses to subscribe it, yet if it be left in his hands, the acceptance is held sufficient.

5. If a Bill happens to be accepted for part, and not for the whole, then may the Person who proposes it, give an Acquittance for so much Money, yet must he enter Protest for the Non-payment of the rest, and send it away.

6. Note, that the Person who draws the Bill is Master of it till it becomes due, and may send it any time before, then to countermand it, or not to pay it till farther order; which Order must be made and passed before a Publick Notary, and notified to the Party who has accepted the Bill; but it must be before the Payment, or it is invalid.

7. If a Bill be drawn upon a Party out of Town, he not being at home, his Wife, or Servants, are not bound to accept it, unless he has by a Warrant

of Attorney impower'd them so to do ; yet, if they please, for the Credit of the Merchant, or Drawer, they may do it, yet Protest must be made against the Party on whom it was drawn, for non-acceptance ; and note, that all Bills where there is a defect in Payment, must be protested three Days after they become due.

8. If a Bill accepted be lost, then must he who brought it demand a Note of the Party's Hand and Seal, who received the said Bill for the Payment of the Money, at the Day specified in the Bill, upon a second Bill, if it come to hand ; or for want of it, upon the Note it self ; and if a Note be refused, Protest must be entered and sent away ; and when the Money becomes due upon the second Bill, it must be demanded, and a second Protest as the former for Non-payment, &c.

9. If any Party happen to die between the time of Acceptance, and the Bill's becoming due, then must he who was to receive the Money, go to the Place of his abode, and demand it, when due, of the Executors ; and if Payment be refused, he must Protest as if the Party were living ; and on the contrary, if it so happen that the Party to whom it was payable die before the Bill is due, then ought it to be demanded upon Security, to save the Payer harmless, though no Will be proved, or Administration taken out, and Protest made upon Refusal.

10. If it so happen, That a Bill be made payable to any one Person exactly, and absolutely by name, then cannot he assign it over to another ; for if so, he that pays it to his Assigns, pays it to the wrong Party, and may be liable to pay it a second time, &c. These and many the like Rules are to be observed in this way of Dealing, and indeed are very necessary to be known by all Traders.

## C H A P. VII.

*Excellent Directions for Shop-keepers and Tradesmen, to keep their Books of Accounts by a Method more accurate than ever yet Published for their use.*

**T**HE Exact keeping of Books of Accounts being the chief thing and hinge on which Trade turns, and by which Commerce is held, it is of absolute necessity that the Merchant, Shop-keeper, or Tradesman should be knowing therein. Several have proposed large Methods of Accounts for Merchants, and others of great Trading; but my business being only to instruct lesser Traders and Shop-keepers, I do esteem it of great Importance to contract all Affairs, relating to Accounts, into as little Compass as may be, whereby both Confusion and unnecessary Expence of Time may be avoided; in doing which, nevertheless, I shall propose the Exactness of the *Italian* way of Book-keeping without its Intricacy, and avoid the Confusion of Shop-keepers common Method, and yet retain their Plainness.

Shop-keepers, and others of small Trades, keep their Accounts in these Books; to wit, A Book for Goods bought, another for Goods sold, a Cash Book, and a Ledger. Which Books, if ordered according to the following Directions, they will find the benefit thereof, beyond their confused and common Method.

1. To order the Book for Goods bought, having it Ruled as is common, number or page every side from the beginning to the end, with the numeral Figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. and write the particular

particulars of every Parcel of the Goods bought within the Lines, drawing out into the Money Columns the Total only, and between every Parcel draw a Line of Separation.

2. Where the Paging of that Book ends, begin to page for Goods sold, after the same manner to the end, 6, 7, 8, 9, &c. This Book being Ruled also, as is common, with a Margent and Money Columns, write the Particulars of every Parcel of Goods sold within the Lines, drawing out into the Money Column the Total only, and between every Parcel draw a Line of Separation.

3. The Cash-Book must be ordered thus: The Ruling as is common for a Ledger, with a Margent, a Column within the Money Column, and the Money-Column; then to number, begin at the Left Hand Page, making that and its Right Hand Page one Folio, and with such a number as follows the last of the Selling Book, from that number all the Folio's following to the end: In this Book is wrote all the Money received on the Left Hand side or Debtor, and all the Money paid on the Right Hand side or Creditor.

4. The Ledger being ruled as the Cash-Book, where the numbring of that ends begin this, and Folio it throughout. This Book presently shews how matters stand between the Shop-keeper and his Creditor, or between his Debtors and himself, and how it stands in relation to Profit or Loss. Having prepared your Books thus, I come now to give you the Description of an Account: Every Account implies a Debtor and a Creditor; the Debtor is the Person owing, or thing from which somewhat is due; the Creditor is the Person or thing to whom that due belongs; or thus it is, the taking away from one, to put or place to another, for there is nothing done in the way of Commerce or Dealing between man and man, but it

is the Charging of the one Debtor, to the Discharging of another Creditor ; so that where there is a Debtor, there must be of necessity a Creditor. From these Considerations follow the Aphorisms following.

1. At the beginning of Trade, whatsoever a man hath is Debtor to Stock.

2. Stock is a Debtor to whomsoever a man oweth.

3. In continuance of Trade, when Goods are bought for time, the Account of Goods is Debtor, and the Selling man is Creditor.

4. When Goods are bought for Ready Money, the Account of Goods bought is Debtor, and Cash for the Money paid is Creditor.

5. When Goods are sold for time, the Buying man is Debtor, and the Goods Sold are Creditor.

6. When Goods are Sold for Ready Money, Cash is Debtor, and the Goods are Creditor.

7. When Money is received of any, make the Accounts of Cash Debtor, and the Paying man Creditor.

8. When Money is paid to any, make the Receiver Debtor, and the Accounts of Cash Creditor.

9. When any Loss happens, by Goods or Persons, any where, make the Account of Profit and Loss Debtor, and the Goods or Men by whom the Loss arises Creditor.

10. The contrary when any Gain happens.

11. In Balancing any Account, if the Debtor or Left Hand side exceed the Creditor, then the Account is Creditor by Balance : But if the Creditor or Right Hand side exceed, then the Account is Debtor to Balance.

Observe, That the Book for Buying, and the Book for Selling Goods, constitute but one Account.

count together; the Paying Book being for the Debtor's side of the Account, and the Selling Book for the Creditor's side. Having thus given the Ground-work of the Method intended to keep your Accounts, I shall now shew the Application.

Knowing by the foregoing Directions who or what is Debtor, and who or what is Creditor, turn to the Account to which the Debtor belongs, or if none, open one in your Leidger, and to the Left Hand of the Account write to whom, or what the Debtor belongs, expressing the Reason of the Entrance in as few Words as may be, writing the Day of the Month in the Margin, the Summ in the Money Column, and in the Column within the Page or Folio, where its Creditor is entred. This being done, turn to the Account to which the Creditor's belongs, and on the Right Hand side, write by what or whom the Creditor arises, expressing also there, as before, the Reason of the Entrance, and in the Column within the Money Column, the Page or Folio where its Debtor is entred. And it is farther to be observed, that the Buying Book, Selling Book, and Cash Book, are the Ground-work of that which is here called the Leidger, and on which that depends: But all these Books taken together, constitute and make that one Leidger of Merchants, on which all Accounts depend, so upon one another, that every Creditor has a Debtor, and the contrary; wherefore all the Creditors taken together, must be equal to all the Debtors taken together.

It is the Custom of some, yearly to cast up their Shop and Accounts, to see how Affairs stand with them, which by Accomprants is called Balancing of Books; and here the Excellency of the Method here delivered shews it self; which do after this manner.

Having Ruled a Sheet of Paper, and wrote on the Left Hand side Balance Debtor, and on the Right Hand side Balance Creditor, run over every Account, beginning with the Buying Book, and write the Total Summ of all the Accompts on the Debtor's side of your Balance; then cast up the whole Total Summ of your Selling Book, and write that on the Creditor's side of your Balance: In your Cash Book cast up both Debtor and Creditor, and substract one from the other; which done, if the Debtor's side exceed, write the Difference to the Creditor of Balance, if the Creditor's side to the Debtor of the Balance: Run over all the particular Accounts in the Leidger in like manner, always writing the Excess, if the Debtor's side exceed, to the Creditor; if the Creditor's side, to the Debtor of Balance; which done, cast up Debtor and Creditor side of your Balance: If their Total Summ are equal, then assure your self your Accounts are all rightly stated and in order; if not, there is some Error or other, either Summs miscast, or misplaced, or a Debtor without its correspondent Creditor, or something else of the like kind; which to find out, must be your utmost Care and Diligence; for the Error, if not rectified, may make your Books intricate for ever after; if therefore you cannot presently call to mind your Error, you must prick over all your Accounts anew.

If your Books are out, or that you are going a Journey, or for any other Cause have a mind to settle your Books, then by the help of the aforesaid Balance proceed thus:

First cast up all the Goods you have upon your hands at a Marketable rate, the Summ whereof write in a Parcel in the Selling Book, upon an Account in your Leidger, which intitle Goods unsold: Then after this new Addition substract the

Summ



Sum Total of the Buying Book and Selling one from the other; if the Sum of the Buying Book exceed, you have lost in Trade so much as the Excess, which carry to Debtor of Profit and Loss; if the Selling Book exceed, you have gained so much as is the Excess, which write to the Creditor of Profit and Loss; the like do with every Account on which Gain or Loss arises; which done, cast up the Debtor and Creditor's side, of the said Account of Profit and Loss; which will shew the increase and decrease of your Estate; if Loss carry it to the Creditor of the Stock Account, if Gain to the Debtor; having then drawn another Balance, which call the final Balance, that will shew how your Affairs stand, from which you must begin your New Books or fresh Accounts, observing this always, that the Debtor's side of your Balance in your Old Book, must be Creditor in your New Book, and the contrary.

## C H A P. VIII.

*Law-Instructions, how the speediest and easiest way to sue for, and recover good or bad Debts, with little Charge and Trouble, &c. if recoverable, &c.*

**C**Onsidering there are no Dealers in what way soever, especially if any that is considerable, but must give credit, and in that let them be never so cautious, at some time or other bad Debts will arise, or such Controversies upon account happen, that they are irreconcilable but by Law; my purpose now is to give the best and easiest Directions how to recover and get in Debts that

that appear desperate, and that in the briefest manner and method, considering that to come to Particulars in relation to Charges, &c. would be too tedious, &c.

If the Person live in the City, and the Debt exceed Forty Shillings, you may enter an Action against him at any of the Compters, and by attaching his Person, oblige him to give Bail; the Officer, when he has Arrested him, being bound to take such Security as may sufficiently answer or be accountable for the Debt and Charges; and thereupon you must see your Attorney, and declare against the Person in order to Tryal; you may do the like if he be in Prison: But if the Officer has taken his Word, or he be in a Spunging-House, you cannot declare, unless you go to Tryal by consent, though upon Complaint you may oblige the Officer to render his Body to Prison, or see Bail given in; and if the Party make his Escape after he is Arrested, your Action lies against the Sheriff for your Debt, &c.

You may likewise bring a Writ of *King's-Bench*, or *Common-Pleas*, and getting a Warrant made out upon either of them, attach the Party, and thereby oblige him to give Bail to the Sheriff, and afterward before a Judge; and if the Bail be defective; you may except against it, being only taken conditionally, and so oblige the Defendant to swear his Bail in Court, especially if you fear his going off, or the Debt be considerable.

A Writ of *Exchequer* likewise lies in *London* and other Places, either by way of *Subpœna*, which any Person may serve that is not an Officer, tho' it holds not to Bail, or a *Quo minus*, which will do it; and upon these you may proceed to Tryal, as upon the former. And all Debts arising and becoming due in *London*, being to be tried there, unless the Avenue, upon a more than ordinary suggestion.

gestion, be removed. And here a Female-Covert trading for her self, out of her Husband's way or calling, her Husband being a Freeman, may be Arrested and Impleaded, as if she were a Maid or Widow.

If a Person abscond and absent himself from his Business, so that he cannot be taken, and consequently not Impleaded, you may file a Writ against him, which passing through the Philizers-Office, and so through the Petty-Bag, and Exigent, after a due return, that the Man is not to be found, and Proclamation made, you may take out *Capius ut legatum*, and seize in Execution Body and Goods, as if there had been a Judgment obtained against him upon Verdict, though it is in his power by moving the Court, and paying Costs, to reverse it, and so come to a fair hearing, &c.

There is another way by Attaching of Goods or Moneys within the said City or Liberties, being in the Hands of a second Person; and being so Attached, you may proceed to condemn them in Court with Costs, unless upon notice the Party who owes you the Moneys, and whose properly they are till condemned, dissolves your Attachment, but putting in Bail, to answer your Plaint, &c.

There is likewise, to save Charges, and for the Ease of the Poorer sort, established in London a Court of Equity, vulgarly called the Court of Conscience, which between Freeman and Freeman, takes Cognizance of any Summ under Forty Shillings; and the Commissioners, who are substantial Citizens, appointed by the Lord Mayor, &c. to inquire into petty Differences arising between man and man, have power to stay any Sute begun in either of the Sheriffs Courts, Mayor's Courts, &c. if the Debt originally exceed not One Pound Nineteen Shillings and Eleven Pence, obliging the Plaintiff

tiff upon Penalty of Five Pounds, according to a Statute made in the 1 of King *James I.* to bring it to a hearing before them; and in this Court the proceeding is by Summons, and the party to whom the Debt is owing, is believed upon his Corporal Oath, unless the Commissioners, knowing him to be very notorious, or by proof it so appear, will not suffer him to swear; and when the Debt is sworn, if the Defendant pleads Poverty, time is awarded by the Court for the Payment of it by the Week or Month, at the Dwelling-house of the Plaintiff, or where he shall appoint; and upon a failure Attachment is made out against him, to take him in Execution, and served by an Officer for that purpose.

If the Person that owes you Money be no Starter, it is usual to enter an Action against him, and letting him know you have done so, requiring him to give in Bail to it, that so you may go to Tryal by consent; but if he refuse it, you must send an Officer to oblige him to it. And thus much briefly to give a light into what is to be done in getting in bad Debts, &c.

## CHAP.

## C H A P. IX.

*The Methods observed in Compounding Debts, and what ought to be observed therein ; the way of proceeding upon a Commission of Bankrupt, and what it is ; together with the Form of Writings, seasonable on that Occasion, &c.*

**I**F a Person absent himself from his business under a failure in the World, and will not appear to negotiate with his Creditors for time or abatement, but does it by Proxy, appointing a place for the general meeting of the said Creditors to hear Propositions made to them, which are usually these, *viz.* To pay so much in the Pound, which is called Compounding : To pay in Goods as they first cost, or to give Security upon time. In this case the Creditors ought to consider whether their Debtor is really necessitated to betake him to this shift, or whether he does it out of policy to shift himself of a bad Bargain, or keep other mens Moneys in his hands, &c. and accordingly to take their measures ; for if the former, they ought to take the first offer, for seldom comes a better ; a man continually losing himself by being restrained from his business, and consequently his Affairs must run to ruine ; but if it be out of a Knavish design to defraud his Creditors and enrich himself, a practice too frequently used, there is a way to ferret him out of his secret abode, which is by taking out a Statute of Bankrupt against him, which in brief is this :

There

There is a Commission obtained from under the Great Seal of England, nominating and directed to five or more Persons appointed Commissioners, empowering them to make a strict and thorough Inquiry into the Party's Estate, and all the Particulars attending or depending thereon, giving them sufficient Authority to administer Oaths to any they suspect to be conniving or confederate with him in concealing, or carrying away any part of his Goods, or any thing appertaining to him; as also what Moneys are due from them to him upon account, or whatever they shall conceive convenient in the like nature, and may lawfully break open such House, or Houses, where they are sufficiently informed such Goods are conveyed and concealed, and may imprison such as shall refuse to answer them any lawful Question, upon sufficient ground so to do; and may not only sell the Goods, but extend the Lands, or Estate, to the advantage and behoof of the Creditors, and cause a Distribution of the Moneys so obtained, to be made amongst those that have paid their *quota* in defray of the Charges, allotting to each a Dividend according to the Summ he proves and makes out, be it more or less; and if it so happen, which is very seldom, that there be any Overplus, it must be returned to the first Proprietor, that is, the Party that was Bankrupted.

Note, That in taking out this Commission, sufficient Security must be given in to prove the Party a Bankrupt; nor is it taken out against any Man, unless one or more of the Creditors consent and joyn, and the Summs amount to upwards of 100 £.

As for the usual Rates of Composition, they are from Five to Fifteen Shillings in the Pound ready Money, or such Security as the Creditor shall accept; and in this case it must be acknowledged

as Satisfaction, and a Release given in general discharge upon Payment, as if the whole had been paid, and fuller Satisfaction made; the Copy of which, for the better readines, take as followeth.

*The General Release.*

**K** Now all Men by these Presents, That I *William Grey*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, have Remised, Released, and quitted Claim, and by these Presents do for me, my Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, Remise, Release, and for ever quit Claim unto *Richard Waldrow* of *York*, in the County of *York*, Merchant, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, all, and all manner of Actions, Suits, Causes, and Accounts, Dealing, and Dealings, Debts, Dues, Duties, Reckonings, Summ and Summs of Money, Controversies, Judgments, Extents, Executions, and Demands whatsoever, which I the said *William Grey* ever had, or which I, my Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, or any of us in time to come, can, or may have to, for, or against the said *Richard Waldrow*, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, for, or by any reason, matter, cause or thing whatsoever, preceding the date hereof. *In witness whereof*, I have hereunto put my Hand and Seal the Fourteenth Day of *December*, in the Eighth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *William* the Second, of *England*, *Scotland*, &c. and in the Year of our Lord God, 1696.

*Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in the presence of*  
James Doufon,  
Charon Daux.

*Will. Grey,* ●

And

And the like satisfaction must be acknowledged, if you take the Goods in full; but if you take part Goods or Money, and give time for the rest, then the best way is to take a Bond for what remains, and give him a Discharge in full, dated a Day or more before the Bond. As for the form of the Bond, it may be thus, &c. if single.

### The Form of a Latin Bond single.

**N**overint Universi per presentes, me Richardum Waldrow, Eboraci, in Comitatu Eboracensi, Mercatorem, teneri & firmiter obligari Willielmo Grey Londini, Aromatico, in Centum Libris bonæ & Legalis Moneta Angliæ solvend' eidem Willielmo Grey, aut suo certo Attornato, Executoribus, Administratoribus, vel Assignatis suis, ad quam quidem solutionem, bene & fideliter faciendam, obligo me, Heredes, Executores, & Administratores, meos firmiter per presentes, Sigillo meo figillat' vicesimo primo die Decembris Anno Regni Regis nostri Willielmi Secundi, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britannia, Franciæ & Hiberniæ, Octavo, Annoque Dom. 1696.

**T**HE Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above-bounded Richard Waldrow, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the above-named William Grey, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, the full Summ of Fifty Pounds of good and lawful Money of England. in and upon the Twenty-first Day of December, next ensuing the Date hereof, without Fraud or further Delay, then this present Obligation to be void, and of none effect,



effect, or else to stand and remain in full force and virtue.

*Sigillat' & Deliberat'*  
*in presentia*  
 Adam Edwards.

*Rich. Waldrow*

But finding your Debtor poor, and you yet account him honest, as far as it is in his power, and you are willing to give him time for all his Debt, then taking a Bond for your better Evidence, you may sign his Letter of License; for the form of which, and other necessary forms, of all manner of useful Writings, by reason they would be too tedious in this Book, I refer you to a small Book, published by the Publisher hereof, Intituled, *The Young Secretary's Guide, &c.* And so leave the farther Management of this Affair to your Discretion.

And for the better securing Rent, or Rents, it is Enacted, *Anno Secundo Willielmi & Mariæ, May the Second, 1690.* In case of Distress, That all Goods or Chattels so distrained for Rent due upon Lease, or Contract, if the Owner does not within Fivs Days after such Distress taken, Replevy the same, or give sufficient Security to the Sheriff, as by Law directed, that then the said Person, or Persons, in whose Custody the said Goods or Chattels remain seiz'd, is impowered by the abovesaid Act, to make Sale thereof, (having them first Appraised by two sworn Appraisers) as the Sheriff shall direct, leaving the Overplus (if any be) in the Sheriff or Constable's Hand for the Owner's use.

*A Table*

*A Table directing how to buy and sell by the Hundred.*

A Table directing how to buy and sell Commodities by the Hundred, and to know by the Pound what the Hundred cost, &c.	d. q. l. s. d.					d. q. l. s. d.				
	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.
	0	1	0	2	4	0	1	4	6	4
	0	2	0	4	8	0	2	4	8	8
	0	3	0	7	0	0	3	4	11	0
	1	0	0	9	4	10	0	4	13	4
	0	1	0	11	8	0	1	4	15	8
	0	2	0	14	0	0	2	4	18	0
	0	3	0	16	4	0	3	5	0	4
	2	0	0	18	8	11	0	5	2	8
	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	5	5	0
	0	2	1	3	4	0	2	5	7	4
	0	3	1	5	8	0	3	5	9	8
	3	0	1	8	0	12	0	5	12	0
	0	1	1	10	4	0	1	5	14	4
	0	2	1	12	8	0	2	5	16	8
	0	3	1	15	0	0	3	5	19	0
	4	0	1	17	4	13	0	6	1	4
	0	1	1	19	8	0	1	6	3	8
	0	2	2	2	0	0	2	6	6	0
	0	3	2	4	4	0	3	6	8	4
	5	0	2	6	8	14	0	6	10	8
	0	1	2	9	0	0	1	6	13	0
	0	2	2	11	4	0	2	6	15	4
	0	3	2	13	8	0	3	6	17	8
	6	0	2	16	0	15	0	7	0	0
	0	1	2	18	4	0	1	7	2	4
	0	2	3	0	8	0	2	7	4	8
	0	3	3	3	0	0	3	7	7	0
	7	0	3	5	4	16	0	7	9	4
	0	1	3	7	8	0	1	7	11	8
	0	2	3	10	0	0	2	7	14	0
	0	3	3	12	4	0	3	7	16	4
	8	0	3	14	8	17	0	7	18	8
	0	1	3	17	0	0	1	8	1	0
	0	2	3	19	4	0	2	8	3	4
	0	3	4	1	8	0	3	8	5	8
	9	0	4	4	0	18	0	8	8	0

*Understand this Table thus, viz.*

**I**F you buy any thing by the long Hundred, accounting 112 Pounds to the Hundred, and would know by the Pound what the Hundred is valued at, observe the following Directions.

*Example,* If you buy any Goods at 4 Pence 3 Farthings the Pound, look in the Table for 4 Pence 3 Farthings in the first Column, and against it in the second you will find 2 Pounds 4 Shillings and 4 Pence, and so much at that rate 112 Pounds come to.

If 112 Pound weight cost 4 Pound 1 Shilling 8 Pence, to know how much it is by the Pound, look for 4 Pound 1 Shilling 8 Pence in the second Column of the Table, and right against it in the first Column you shall find 8 Pence 3 Farthings, and so much at that rate it comes to by the Pound.

Again, if you buy one hundred weight of Goods for 4 Pound 1 Shilling 8 Pence, and retail it at 10 Pence the Pound, it comes at that rate to 4 Pounds 13 Shillings 4 Pence, taking 4 Pounds 1 Shilling 8 Pence from it, and you will find your self by the remainder 11 Shillings 8 Pence gainer: And in this manner may you with much ease calculate and consider any quantity according to the true Value contain'd in this Table.

A Table

**A Table of Expences and Wages, to know by the Week, Month, Year, &c. what small Sums amount to; whereby a Person may regulate his Affairs accordingly.**

	Week.			Month.			Year.		
	l.	sh.	d.	l.	sh.	d.	l.	sh.	d.
<i>Pence.</i>									
1	0	0	7	0	2	4	1	10	5
2	0	1	2	0	4	8	3	0	10
3	0	1	9	0	7	0	4	1	3
4	0	2	4	0	9	4	6	1	8
5	0	2	11	0	11	8	7	12	1
6	0	3	6	0	14	0	9	2	6
7	0	4	1	0	16	4	10	12	1
8	0	4	8	0	18	8	12	3	4
9	0	5	3	1	1	0	2	13	9
10	0	5	10	1	3	4	15	4	2
11	0	6	5	1	5	8	16	14	0
<i>Shillings.</i>									
1	0	7	0	1	8	0	18	5	0
2	0	14	0	2	16	0	36	10	0
3	1	1	0	4	4	0	54	15	0
4	1	8	0	5	12	0	73	0	0
5	1	15	0	7	0	0	91	5	0
6	2	2	0	8	8	0	109	10	0
7	2	9	0	9	16	0	127	15	0
8	2	12	0	11	4	0	146	0	0
9	3	3	0	12	12	0	164	5	0
10	3	10	0	14	0	0	182	10	0
11	3	17	0	15	8	0	200	15	0
12	4	4	0	16	16	0	219	0	0
13	4	11	0	18	4	0	239	5	0
14	4	18	0	19	12	0	255	10	0
15	5	5	0	21	0	0	273	15	0
16	5	11	0	22	8	0	292	0	0
17	5	19	0	23	16	0	310	5	0
18	5	6	0	25	4	0	328	10	0
19	6	13	0	26	12	0	336	15	0
20	7	0	0	28	0	0	365	0	0

*The Use of the Table.*

**T**O understand this Table, observe the Pence and the Shillings in the first Column, and what stands in the even row against them under the Weeks, Months, and Years, so much amounts the Expence to ; as for Example, one Penny a Day is seven Pence per Week, two Shillings four Pence per Month, and one Pound ten Shillings five Pence by the Year, as in the first regular Line of Figures in the Table ; and so successively of the rest downward, as far as the Pence go, viz. to Eleven : And then the Shillings begin, being divided from the Pence by a cross Line, and noted in the Margin of the Table ; as for Example, one Shilling the Day is seven Shillings the Week, one Pound eight Shillings the Month, and eighteen Pound five Shillings the Year, as noted in the first regular row of Figures, 1 for Shillings, and so of the rest in their order. But farther note in these Tables of Expence, that no more than Four bare Weeks, or Twenty eight Days are allowed to the Month, though the Reader knowing them, may easily calculate the Overplus.

An

An easie Table of Interest, to know the Interest of  
any Summ to 1000 *l.* for 1, 3, 6, 9, or  
12 Months, &c.

	1 Mon.			3 Mon.			6 Mon.			9 Mon.			A Year.			
	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	
	5	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	2	1	0	3	2
	10	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	3	2	7	5	2	0	7	1
	15	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	10	2
	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	7	0	0	10	2	1	2	0
	2	0	2	1	0	7	0	1	2	1	1	9	1	2	4	2
	3	0	3	2	0	10	2	1	9	1	2	7	3	3	6	3
	4	0	4	3	1	2	1	2	4	2	3	6	3	4	9	0
	5	0	6	0	1	6	0	3	0	0	4	6	0	6	0	0
	6	0	7	0	1	9	2	3	7	0	5	4	2	7	1	1
	7	0	8	1	2	1	0	4	2	1	6	3	1	8	8	2
	8	0	9	2	2	4	2	4	9	1	7	1	2	9	6	3
	9	0	10	3	2	8	1	5	4	2	8	0	3	10	9	0
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	
	10	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	12	0
	20	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	18	0	1	4	0
	30	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	18	0	1	7	0	1	16	0
	40	0	4	0	0	12	0	1	4	0	1	16	0	2	8	0
	50	0	5	0	0	15	0	1	10	0	2	5	0	3	0	0
	60	0	6	0	0	18	0	1	16	0	2	14	0	3	12	0
	70	0	7	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	4	4	0
	80	0	8	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	3	12	0	4	16	0
	90	0	9	0	1	7	0	2	14	0	4	1	0	5	8	0
	100	0	10	0	1	10	0	2	0	0	4	10	0	6	0	0
	500	2	10	0	7	10	0	15	0	0	22	10	3	30	0	0
	1000	5	0	0	15	0	0	30	0	0	45	0	0	60	0	0

*The Use of the Table.*

**A**S for knowing the Use of this Table, considering the Interest at 6 *per Cent.* take notice what the Figures in the first Column stand for as marked in the Margin, then of the Month or Months you enquire after, under which are the respective Interests of the various Sums; as for Example, 1 Pound, the Interest comes to a Penny the Month, or somewhat more, but so little as not to be divided; three Months to 3 *d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ . six Months to 7 *d.* nine Months to 10  $\frac{1}{4}$ . or somewhat more; twelve Months to 1 *s.* 2 *d.* and the better part of a Farthing, though rarely reckon'd for, unless in great Sums, as you will find it in the first regular Line of the Pounds marked in the Margin, &c. and so proceed to inform your self in any other Summ, greater, or lesser, as the Table will direct you, by the Months, Pounds, Shillings and Pence over head, and in the Margin.

D CHAP.

## C H A P. X.

A Table of Accompts ready Cast-up, for the Buying or Selling of any Commodities, either by Number, Weight or Measure, &c. Resolving the most usual Questions of the Golden Rule, or Rule of Three, by Inspection (or by Addition) only: Of absolute Necessity for all manner of Merchants and Whole-sale Traders whatsoever.



The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

Number.	1 thing.				2 Farthings.				3 Farthings.			
	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1
4	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
5	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	3
6	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	2
7	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	5	1
8	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	0
9	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	6	3
10	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	7	2
20	0	0	5	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	3	0
30	0	0	7	2	0	1	3	0	0	1	10	0
40	0	0	10	0	0	1	8	0	0	2	6	0
50	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	2
60	0	1	3	0	0	2	6	0	0	3	9	0
70	0	1	5	2	0	2	11	0	0	4	4	2
80	0	1	8	0	0	3	4	0	0	5	0	0
90	0	1	10	2	0	3	9	0	0	5	7	2
100	0	2	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	6	3	0
200	0	4	2	0	0	8	4	0	0	12	6	0
300	0	6	3	0	0	12	6	0	0	18	9	0
400	0	8	4	0	0	16	8	0	1	5	0	0
500	0	10	5	0	1	0	10	0	1	11	3	0
600	0	12	6	0	1	5	0	0	1	17	6	0
700	0	14	7	0	1	9	2	0	2	3	9	0
800	0	16	8	0	1	13	4	0	2	10	0	0
900	0	18	9	0	1	17	6	0	2	16	3	0
1000	1	0	10	0	2	1	8	0	3	2	6	0
2000	2	1	8	0	4	3	4	0	6	5	0	0
3000	3	2	6	0	6	5	0	0	9	7	6	0
4000	4	3	4	0	8	6	8	0	12	10	0	0
5000	5	4	2	0	10	8	4	0	15	12	6	0
10000	10	8	4	0	20	16	8	0	31	5	0	0

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

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The

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

Numb.	1 Penny.			2 Pence.			3 Pence.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	0	3
2	0	0	20	0	4	0	0	0	6
3	0	0	30	0	6	0	0	0	9
4	0	0	40	0	8	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	50	0	10	0	1	3	0
6	0	0	60	1	0	0	1	6	0
7	0	0	70	1	2	0	1	9	0
8	0	0	80	1	4	0	2	0	0
9	0	0	90	1	6	0	2	3	0
10	0	0	100	1	8	0	2	6	0
20	0	1	80	3	4	0	5	0	0
30	0	2	60	5	0	0	7	6	0
40	0	3	40	6	8	0	10	0	0
50	0	4	20	8	4	0	12	6	0
60	0	5	00	10	0	0	15	0	0
70	0	5	100	11	8	0	17	6	0
80	0	6	80	13	4	1	0	0	0
90	0	7	60	15	0	1	2	6	0
100	0	8	40	16	8	1	5	0	0
200	0	16	81	13	4	2	10	0	0
300	1	5	02	10	0	3	15	0	0
400	1	13	43	6	8	5	0	0	0
500	2	1	84	3	4	6	5	0	0
600	2	10	05	0	0	7	10	0	0
700	2	18	45	16	8	8	15	0	0
800	3	6	86	13	4	10	0	0	0
900	3	15	07	10	0	11	5	0	0
1000	4	3	48	6	8	12	10	0	0
2000	8	6	816	13	4	25	0	0	0
3000	12	10	025	0	0	37	10	0	0
4000	16	13	433	6	8	50	0	0	0
5000	20	16	841	13	4	62	10	0	0
10000	41	13	483	6	8	125	0	0	0

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold,

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Vamb.	4 Pence.			5 Pence.			6 Pence.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	0	40	0	50	0	0	0	60
2	0	0	80	0	100	0	1	0	0
3	0	1	20	1	30	0	1	0	0
4	0	1	40	1	80	0	2	0	0
5	0	1	80	2	10	0	2	6	0
6	0	2	00	2	60	0	3	0	0
7	0	2	40	2	110	0	3	6	0
8	0	2	80	3	40	0	4	0	0
9	0	3	00	3	90	0	4	6	0
10	0	3	40	4	20	0	5	0	0
20	0	6	80	8	40	0	10	0	0
30	0	10	00	12	60	0	15	0	0
40	0	13	40	16	80	0	0	0	0
50	0	16	80	0	100	1	5	0	0
60	1	0	00	5	00	1	10	0	0
70	1	3	40	9	20	1	15	0	0
80	1	6	80	13	40	2	0	0	0
90	1	10	00	17	00	2	5	0	0
100	1	13	40	1	80	2	10	0	0
200	3	6	80	3	40	5	0	0	0
300	5	0	00	5	00	7	10	0	0
400	6	13	40	6	80	10	0	0	0
500	8	6	80	8	40	12	10	0	0
600	10	0	00	10	00	15	0	0	0
700	11	13	40	11	80	17	10	0	0
800	13	6	80	13	40	20	0	0	0
900	15	0	00	15	00	22	10	0	0
1000	16	13	40	16	80	25	0	0	0
2000	33	6	80	33	40	50	0	0	0
3000	50	0	00	50	00	75	0	0	0
4000	66	13	40	66	80	100	0	0	0
5000	83	6	80	83	40	125	0	0	0
10000	166	13	40	166	80	250	0	0	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Vmb.	7 Pence.			8 Pence.			9 Pence.	
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.
1	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	9
2	0	1	2	0	1	4	0	1
3	0	1	9	0	2	0	0	3
4	0	2	4	0	2	8	0	3
5	0	2	11	0	3	4	0	3
6	0	3	3	0	4	0	0	4
7	0	4	1	0	4	8	0	5
8	0	4	8	0	5	4	0	6
9	0	5	3	0	6	0	0	6
10	0	5	10	0	6	8	0	7
20	0	11	8	0	13	4	0	15
30	0	17	6	1	0	0	1	2
40	1	3	4	1	6	8	1	10
50	1	9	2	1	13	4	1	17
60	1	15	0	2	0	0	2	5
70	2	0	10	2	6	8	2	12
80	2	6	8	2	13	4	3	0
90	2	12	6	3	0	0	3	7
100	2	18	4	3	6	8	3	15
200	5	16	8	5	13	4	7	10
300	8	15	0	10	0	0	11	5
400	11	13	4	13	6	8	15	0
500	14	11	8	16	13	4	18	15
600	17	10	0	20	0	0	22	10
700	20	8	4	23	6	8	26	5
800	23	6	8	26	13	4	30	0
900	26	5	0	30	0	0	33	15
1000	29	3	4	33	6	4	37	10
2000	58	6	8	66	13	8	75	0
3000	87	10	0	100	0	0	112	10
4000	116	13	8	133	6	0	150	0
5000	145	16	4	166	13	0	187	10
10000	291	13	8	222	6	0	375	0

Hand. The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

Number.	10 Pence.		11 Pence.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	0	0	0	0
2	0	1	0	1
3	0	2	0	2
4	0	3	0	3
5	0	4	0	4
6	0	5	0	5
7	0	5	10	0
8	0	6	8	0
9	0	7	6	0
10	0	8	4	0
20	0	16	8	0
30	1	5	0	1
40	1	13	4	1
50	2	1	8	2
60	2	10	6	2
70	2	18	4	3
80	3	6	8	3
90	3	5	0	4
100	4	3	4	4
200	8	6	8	9
300	12	10	0	13
400	16	13	4	18
500	20	16	8	22
600	25	0	0	27
700	29	3	4	33
800	33	6	8	36
900	37	10	0	41
1000	41	13	4	45
2000	83	6	8	91
3000	125	0	0	137
4000	166	13	4	183
5000	208	6	8	219
10000	418	13	4	458

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold,

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold,

Numb.	1 Shil.		2 Shil.		3 Shil.	
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.
1	0	1	0	2	0	3
2	0	2	0	4	0	6
3	0	3	0	6	0	9
4	0	4	0	8	0	12
5	0	5	0	10	0	15
6	0	6	0	12	0	18
7	0	7	0	14	1	1
8	0	8	0	16	1	4
9	0	9	0	18	1	7
10	0	10	1	0	1	10
20	1	0	2	0	3	0
30	1	10	3	0	4	10
40	2	0	4	0	6	0
50	2	10	5	0	7	10
60	3	0	6	0	9	0
70	3	10	7	0	10	10
80	4	0	8	0	12	0
90	4	10	9	0	13	10
100	5	0	10	0	15	0
200	10	0	20	0	30	0
300	15	0	30	0	45	0
400	20	0	40	0	60	0
500	25	0	50	0	75	0
600	30	0	60	0	90	0
700	35	0	70	0	105	0
800	40	0	80	0	120	0
900	45	0	90	0	135	0
1000	50	0	100	0	150	0
2000	100	0	200	0	300	0
3000	150	0	300	0	450	0
4000	200	0	400	0	600	0
5000	250	0	500	0	750	0
10000	500	0	1000	0	1500	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Numb.	4 Shil.		5 Shil.		6 Shil.	
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.
1	0	4	0	5	0	6
2	0	8	0	10	0	12
3	0	12	0	15	0	18
4	0	16	1	0	1	4
5	1	0	1	5	1	10
6	1	4	1	10	1	16
7	1	8	1	15	2	2
8	1	12	2	0	2	8
9	1	16	2	5	2	14
10	2	0	2	10	3	0
20	4	0	5	0	6	0
30	6	0	7	10	9	0
40	8	0	10	0	12	0
50	10	0	12	10	15	0
60	12	0	15	0	18	0
70	14	0	17	10	21	0
80	16	0	20	0	24	0
90	18	0	22	10	27	0
100	20	0	25	0	30	0
200	40	0	50	0	60	0
300	60	0	75	0	90	0
400	80	0	100	0	120	0
500	100	0	125	0	150	0
600	120	0	150	0	180	0
700	140	0	175	0	210	0
800	160	0	200	0	240	0
900	180	0	225	0	270	0
1000	200	0	250	0	300	0
2000	400	0	500	0	600	0
3000	600	0	750	0	900	0
4000	800	0	1000	0	1200	0
5000	1000	0	1250	0	1500	0
10000	2000	0	2500	0	3000	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Numb.	7 Shil.	8 Shil.	9 Shil.	10 Shil.
	l. s. l.	s. l.	s. l.	s. l.
1	0 7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0
2	0 14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0
3	1 1 1	4 1	7 1	10 0
4	1 8 1	12 1	16 2	0
5	1 15 2	0 2	5 2	10 0
6	2 2 2	8 2	14 3	0
7	2 9 2	16 3	3 3	10 0
8	2 16 3	4 3	12 4	0
9	3 3 3	12 4	1 4	10 0
10	3 10 4	0 4	10 5	0
20	8 0 8	0 9	0 10	0
30	10 10 12	0 13	10 15	0
40	14 0 16	0 18	0 20	0
50	17 10 20	0 22	10 25	0
60	21 0 24	0 27	0 30	0
70	24 10 28	0 31	10 35	0
80	28 0 32	0 36	0 40	0
90	31 10 36	0 40	10 45	0
100	35 0 40	0 45	0 50	0
200	70 0 80	0 90	0 100	0
300	105 0 120	0 135	0 150	0
400	140 0 160	0 180	0 200	0
500	175 0 200	0 225	0 250	0
600	210 0 240	0 270	0 300	0
700	245 0 280	0 315	0 350	0
800	280 0 320	0 360	0 400	0
900	315 0 360	0 405	0 450	0
1000	350 0 400	0 450	0 500	0
2000	700 0 800	0 900	0 1000	0
3000	1050 0 1200	0 1350	0 1500	0
4000	1400 0 1600	0 1800	0 2000	0
5000	1750 0 2000	0 2250	0 2500	0
10000	3500 0 4000	0 4500	0 5000	0



The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Numb.	1 Lib.	2 Lib.	3 Lib.	4 Lib.	5 Lib.
	l.	l.	l.	l.	l.
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25
6	6	12	18	24	30
7	7	14	21	28	35
8	8	16	24	32	40
9	9	18	27	36	45
10	10	20	30	40	50
20	20	40	60	80	100
30	30	60	90	120	150
40	40	80	120	160	200
50	50	100	150	200	250
60	60	120	180	240	300
70	70	140	210	280	350
80	80	160	240	320	400
90	90	180	270	360	450
100	100	200	300	400	500
200	200	400	600	800	1000
300	300	600	900	1200	1500
400	400	800	1200	1600	2000
500	500	1000	1500	2000	2500
600	600	1200	1800	2400	3000
700	700	1400	2100	2800	3500
800	800	1600	2400	3200	4000
900	900	1800	2700	3600	4500
1000	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000
2000	2000	4000	6000	8000	10000
3000	3000	6000	9000	12000	15000
4000	4000	8000	12000	16000	20000
5000	5000	10000	15000	20000	25000
10000	10000	20000	30000	40000	50000

*The Use of the Tables before-going.*

**T**Hese Table will serve for many uses; but that which they will be most used about, being most necessary, is, to find out the true Account of any Number of Ells, Yards or Pounds being sold for so much the Yard, Ell, or Pound.

*Example :*

What will 5000 Ells of Locran, at 11 Pence the Ell come to ? To find this, First look to the Price of the Ell at the head of the Table, then look down the side of the Table for the Number of Ells so you shall find in the last Column but one in the Table, and in the last line but one thereof, the 5000 of any thing at 11 Pence a piece, come to 229 Pound, 3 Shillings, 4 Pence.

If you cannot find your Price in one column, or number of things in one line, you must make two or three parts thereof, and add them all together.

*Another Example :*

What will 1500 Ells, at 9 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . come to ?

In the Table of Nine pences, you will find,

	<i>l</i>	<i>s</i>
For 1000 Nine pences, ———	37	10
For 500 Nine-pences ———	18	15

In the Table of Half-pence,

For 1000 Half-pence, ———	02	03
For 500 Half-pence, ———	01	00

————— 59 — 07 —

## C H A P. XI.

The Price of any Commodity, at

The Yard, or Hundred, the Quarter is				The Yard, or Pound, the Nail and Ounce is			The Hun- dred, the Pound is			
s.	l.	s.	d.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	pts
1	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
2	0	0	6	0	1	2	0	0	0	6
3	0	0	9	0	2	1	0	0	0	9
4	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	3
5	0	1	3	0	3	3	0	0	2	1
6	0	1	6	0	4	2	0	0	2	4
7	0	1	9	0	5	1	0	0	3	0
8	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	3
9	0	2	3	0	6	3	0	0	3	6
10	0	2	6	0	7	2	0	1	0	2
11	0	2	9	0	8	1	0	1	0	5
12	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	1	1	1
13	0	3	3	0	9	3	0	1	1	4
14	0	3	6	0	10	2	0	1	2	0
15	0	3	9	0	11	1	0	1	2	3
16	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	6
17	0	4	3	1	0	3	0	1	3	2
18	0	4	6	1	1	2	0	1	3	5
19	0	4	9	1	2	1	0	2	0	1
11	0	5	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	4
2	0	10	0	2	6	0	0	4	1	1
3	0	15	0	3	9	0	0	6	1	5
4	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	8	2	2
5	1	5	0	6	3	0	0	10	2	6
6	1	10	0	7	6	0	1	0	3	3
7	1	15	0	8	9	0	1	3	0	0
8	2	0	0	10	0	0	1	5	0	4
9	2	15	0	11	3	0	1	7	1	1
10	2	5	0	12	6	0	1	9	1	5

The

The Use of this Table is to know the Price of a Quarter of a Yard, a Quarter of a Hundred, or a Pound, when the Commodity is bought by the Hundred, and Yard; also to shew the Price of a Nail of a Yard, Or Ounce, when the Commodity is bought by the Yard, or Pound.

*Example.*

At 3 s. the Yard, what comes a Quarter, and a Nail to ?

To know which, look 3 s. in the first Column, and against that in the second you will find 9 d. which is the price of a Quarter; and in the third Col. 2 d. 1 q. the price of a Nail.

Again, If it were required to know what an Ounce of any thing is worth, the Pound costing 9 s. against 9 s. in the first Column you will find in the third Column 6 d. 3 q. which is the price of an Ounce.

If the Commodity be bought by the Hundred, you must look in the first Column for the price of a Pound; as if a Hundred Weight cost 8 l. 9 s. what is the price of 1 l. ?

	s.	d.	q.	pts.	
Against 8 l. in the 1 Col. is	1	5	0	4	in the 4;
Against 9 s. in the 1 Col. is	0	0	3	6	in the 4;

Which added together, }  
gives the price of 1 l. } 1 6 0 4

---

*The Use of the Table in Chap. 10, and Chap. 11,  
taken together.*

By help of the Tables in Chap. 10, and Chap. 11, are resolved such Questions in which are given Parts besides Integers of the Commodity; as in this Example.

*Example,*

*Example.*

What does 20 C. 3 q. 9 l. of any Commodity come to, at 3 l. 10 s. 6 d. per Hundred?

First find what 20 Hundred comes to, by the Directions of Chap. 10; by which

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
20 C. at 5 l. is	100	00	00	00
at 10 s. is	10	00	00	00
at 6 d. is	00	10	00	00

By the Table in Chap. 11,

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
1 Qr. is, for 3 l.—	15	00	00
for 10 s.—	02	06	00
for 6 d.—	00	01	02
	17	07	02

Then by the Table in Chap. 10,

3 Qr. is, at 17 s.—	02	11	00	02
at 7 d.—	00	01	09	00
at 2 q.—	00	00	00	02

By the Table in Chap. 11,

	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>	<i>pts.</i>
1 l. is, for 3 l.—	06	01	05
for 10 s.—	01	00	02
for 6 d.—	00	00	00
	07	02	00

Then by the Table in Chap. 10, 9 l. comes to

at 7 d.—	00	05	03	00
at 2 q.—	00	00	04	02

All which being added together, gives the value of the whole Commodity at the rate given, viz:

73 08 04 03

*An*

*An easie Table for the speedy Reduction of Pounds at first sight into Shillings, Pence, and Farthings.*

Pounds.	Shillings.	Pence.	Farthings.
1	20	240	960
2	40	480	1920
3	60	720	2880
4	80	960	3840
5	100	1200	4800
6	120	1440	5760
7	140	1680	6720
8	160	1920	7680
9	180	2160	8640
10	200	2400	9600

The better to understand this Table, observe the Figures under Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and Farthings; and taking them in the even row, you have your Desire. As for Example: 1 Pound in the first Column makes 20 Shillings in the second, 240 Pence in the third, and 960 Farthings in the fourth; and so of the rest in order.

A very useful Table, declaring what Years of Purchase a Lease or Annuity is worth immediately, upon Interest at 6 per Cent; also directing to Discount any Lease in being, and the just Value of Reversion, after a set or fixed Number of Years.

Years Lease	Years	Months	Parts	Years Lease	Years	Months	Parts
1	0	11	0	17	10	5	8
2	1	9	9	18	10	9	6
3	2	8	1	19	11	1	3
4	3	5	9	20	11	3	7
5	4	2	5	21	11	9	3
6	4	11	0	22	12	0	5
7	5	7	0	23	12	3	0
8	6	2	5	24	12	6	6
9	6	9	6	25	12	9	4
10	7	4	3	26	13	0	0
11	7	10	7	27	13	2	5
12	8	4	6	28	13	4	9
13	8	10	3	29	13	7	1
14	9	3	6	30	13	9	2
15	9	8	5	31	12	11	1
16	10	11	3	32	14	11	0

*The Explanation of the foregoing Table.*

**P**UT case that a Lease is to continue 10 years, and you are desirous to be informed how many years Purchase in ready Money it is worth; then look in the Table for 10 years in the outermost or left-hand Column, and against it you will find

find 7 years and 4 months Rent, and 3 parts of a month's Rent of the Lease premised; and let the Rent be what it will, *viz.* 10 l. *per ann.* then 7 years is 70 l. and the 4 months is 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. and the  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a Month amounts to near 5 s. which added or put together, amounts to about 73 l. 11 s. 8 d. ready Money for a Lease of 10 l. *per annum.* And farther, as to this matter. Put case a Lease you would purchase has 30 years in the remainder, and you are desirous to know its true value, look in the Table for 30; as before, and against it you will find 13 years, 9 months, and  $\frac{2}{10}$  parts of a month's Purchase of the Rent in present possession. Again, Suppose there be a Lease of 5 years, more or less, before you commence, look in the Table against 5 years, and there you will find 4 years 2 months  $\frac{1}{10}$  parts Purchase; subtract this out of the sum against 30, to wit, 13, 9, 2. As for a more clearer Demonstration, mark the Example :

	Y.	M.	P.
Years 30	13	9	2
Years 5	4	2	5
	9	6	7

So that the Remainder of 30 years after 5 years Reversion, is 9-years, 6 months, 7 parts Purchase.

And these things, Reader, may very well suffice for the First Part of this Book, considering I have been concise in every particular, laying down nothing but what I hope may abundantly redound to the Advantage of Traders, being indeed the most curious Matters that particularly tend to the Satisfaction of the Industrious; from which I now proceed.



ceed to the Second Part I promised, in hope likewise to furnish it with Rules and Directions no less necessary to be known by all Lovers of Art and Ingenuity ; and so I take my leave, as to this my  
**FIRST PART.**

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**THE**

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T H E  
S E C O N D P A R T:  
C O N T A I N I N G

*Arithmetick in a plain and familiar Method. Also the Art of Measuring in all its material parts relating to Building, Glazing, Paving, Painting, &c. With Exact Rules for Measuring Solids, &c. and Mensuration of Land, &c. Gauging in all its parts. With many other things very necessary to be known by Gentlemen, and Workmen concerned in Carpenters, Joiners, Glaziers, Masons, Painters or Bricklayers Business, &c.*

C H A P. I.  
*Of Arithmetick.*

**A**RITHMETICK is the Art of Numbers, which doth not only teach to name number and write all things considered as applied to number truly, discursively and intellectually; but also the Inventions of the Mind, and the figurative and characterical Operations, by which we answer Questions orderly propounded, by Number, Reason and Proportion, &c.

well of Merchandize, and other daily Affairs,  
as of Geometry, Musick, Astronomy, &c.

*Of Numeration.*

**T**HE chief end hereof, is, to expresse and name any Number unknown. We write the names of all Numbers by these ten figures following, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, having every one his proper name, to wit, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine: this (0) signifieth and is called nothing: also they have another name and signification, altering according to the place that they be written in; as when any of them be written or placed together, the figure toward the right-hand is said to stand in the first place of that number; the figure next unto that standeth in the second place, and signifieth his proper value ten times; the figure next unto that towards the left-hand standeth in the third place, and signifieth there his proper value one hundred times; the next figure in the fourth place signifieth one thousand times; the next figure in the fifth place ten thousand times. And in like manner every figure signifies ten times as much as if it stood in the next place of that number towards the right hand. So that when many figures are written or placed together, to name or signify the value of a number, set a prick over the figure which standeth in the third place, another over the figure which standeth in the sixth place, and another over every third figure following, ever leaving two figures between each two pricks, and then name or read the figure or figures which stand towards the left-hand of the last prick, as if they stood a-part from the rest, adding to their signification this word thousand, so often as there are pricks from them towards the right-hand; but for every

every two pricks you may use the word Million instead of Thousand thousand ; then the next three

1	Unites,	Figures, as if they
+	Tens,	stood a-part from the
^	Hundreds,	rest, adding to their
3	Thousands,	value so many times
5	Tens of Thousands,	this word Thousand as
7	Hundred of Thousands,	there are pricks from
9	Millions,	them towards the
2	Tens of Millions,	right hand, or using
4	Hundred of Millions,	the word Million for
6	Thousand of Millions.	two pricks ; and in
		like manner read e-
		very three Figure

following of that Number ; all that shall be the Name of the Number, which those Figures so written together do signifie. So 7439753741 signifies Seven thousand thousand thousand, Four hundred thirty nine thousand thousand, Seven hundred fifty three thousand, Seven hundred forty one ; or thus, Seven thousand million, Four hundred thirty nine million, Seven hundred fifty three thousand, Seven hundred forty one. In like manner may any other Number be named or expressed.

### *Of Addition.*

**T**HIS teacheth to express the value of many Numbers given of one kind, in one Number ; that is, to find one number equal in value to many Numbers given.

The Numbers given to be added, must be of one Species, or of divers ; if but of one Species, place the Numbers given one under another ; that is, Unites under Unites, Tens under Tens, Hundreds under Hundreds, &c. then add the value of the Figures which stand in the first place together.

1457  
2674  
3263  
—  
7394

gether, to wit, 3, 4, and 7, and if they amount to not above 9, write their Summ just under them: but if they make above 9, as here 14, write down only the figure which standeth in the first place of their Aggregate, to wit, 4 under them, and add the other figure 1, or figures, to the figures which stand in the next place, and with the number that all that doth make; to wit, of 1, 6, 7, 5, doe as you did with the Aggregate of the value of the figures which stand in the first places, or as you should have done with it, if it had been equal to it. In like manner doe with all the rest, writing every figure under those figures of the which it doth proceed; and then the figures which are newly written are call'd the Summ Aggregate or Total, and doe signifie as much in value as all the Numbers given.

II. If of divers Species, place the several Species or names one under another, as in Money, Pounds under Pounds, Shillings under Shillings, Pence under Pence, &c. as in the Exam-

<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
573	— 12	— 03
234	— 10	— 02
245	— 09	— 11
234	— 15	— 10
<hr/>		
1388	— 08	— 02

ple here set: In Weight and Measure Pounds under Pounds, Ounces under Ounces, &c. and Yards under Yards, Ells under Ells, Quarters under Quarters, &c. Then beginning from the least Species, as here, Pence, collect them into one Summ, making 26 Pence, out of which take the following higher Species, to wit, Shillings, as often as you can, that is here twice; what remains, which is 2 Pence, write under the said Numbers; then carry the 2 Shillings taken out to the Shillings place, whose Summ, with the 2 Shillings carry'd, is 48 Shillings, out of which take the following higher Species, to wit,

wit, Pounds, as often as you can, that is here twice; the remainder 8 writes under the Shillings, and carry 2 to the first place of Pounds, the rest is performed as above. After the same manner may be added together any Numbers of divers Species, observing always how many of the lesser Species make one of the next greater.

### *Substraction.*

**T**HIS teacheth to substract the lesser Number of two given, out of the greater, and to shew the Remainder.

The Number given may be either of one or different Species; if of one Species, as in the margin, having placed the lesser Number under the greater, set the place of Unires under Unires, Tens under Tens, and Hundreds under Hundreds. Take the first figure of the lesser Number out of the first figure of the greater, and set the remainder under them: but if the first figure of the uppermost number be less than the first of the undermost, borrow 1 of the next figure to it, which is worth 10 in this place, which 10 being added to it, from their sum take or abate the undermost figure, and write the remainder just under them: then do with the figures in the second places, as if they stood in the first places, ever remembring that of what figure soever you have borrowed 1, the same is esteemed for 1 less than it doth signifie, and therefore add the borrowed to the next undermost figure, and then substract that sum from the uppermost. In like manner do with all the rest, one after another, and the said figures, which are written under the num-

bers given, are the remainder of the lesser number taken from the greater.

If of different species, having wrote the lesser under the greater number, and each species one under another, doe as before; only if one species of the under number cannot be taken from the like species in the upper one, from the next greater species borrow one, which add to the uppermost number, and from the Summ take or abate the undermost species; the remainder write under them, and carry the one borrow'd to the said next higher species, adding it to the lowermost species, and substract their summ from the uppermost, if you can; if not borrow as before; and so proceed till the whole Substraction is ended.

*Example :*

l.	s.	d.	q.
456	19	10	2
213	18	11	3
<hr/>			
243	00	10	3

Say, 3 Farthings from 2 I cannot take, but borrowing a Penny from the next species, which there is 4 Farthings, 2 and 4 is 6, from which 3 is abated, there remains 3, which I write under them, and carry 1 to the next species; 1 and 11 make 12, this cannot be abated from 10, therefore borrowing 1 Shilling, which is 12 Pence, 10 and 12 makes 22, from which 12 being taken, there remains 10, which write under them, and proceed.

*A necessary Question performed by Addition and Subtraction.*

*A* borrows of *B* an 100 *l.* at first, and 300 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.* at another time; and at twice after, 50 *l.* 10 *s.* each time; and after Six Months elapsed, payeth 40 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.* every Month after for Six Months together; the Question is, How much Money *B* lent *A*? How much *A* has repaid? And what *A* yet oweth?

To resolve this, Set the Money borrowed on under another; which being added together, the Total is what was lent; then set down the Monthly payment six times, the sum whereof is what is repaid; this taken or subtracted from the first total, giveth for its remainder what is yet remaining unpaid, and due to *B* from *A*.

*Example:*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	100	00	00		40	19	06
	300	19	11		40	19	06
	050	10	00		40	19	06
	050	10	00		40	19	06
					40	19	06
Borrowed	451	09	11		40	19	06
Paid	245	17	00				
					245	17	00
Remains due	205	12	11				



*To prove Addition and Subtraction.*

*To prove Addition,* Draw a line beneath the uppermost line of the numbers added, and add together all the remaining numbers under it, to the total of which add the upper number cut off by the line : If the sum of these be equal to the total of all the given numbers added together, your work is true, or else not.

*To prove Subtraction,* Add the lesser of the Numbers given to the Remainder found : If their number is equal to the greater number given, your Subtraction is rightly performed, else not.

---

*Multiplication.*

**T**HIS teacheth, from two Numbers given, of what kind soever, to find a third Number of the same kind, which shall contain one of them so often as the other contains Unites : To the performance hereof, it is necessary to know that the Number given to be multiplied is call'd the *Multiplicand* ; the Number given to multiply by, the *Multiplier* ; the Number produced of these two, the *Product* or *Rectangle*. To make the Operation hereof the easier, the following Table ought to be learn'd by heart, which contains the fact or product of any two single Figures multiplied one into the other.

*The Table.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81

*The Use of this Table is this : If you desire to know the Product of any two single Numbers, as of 4 and 5, find 4 in the last column to the left-hand, and 5 in the first rank above ; then casting your Eye along the rank over against 4, and down the column under 5, at the corner where the rank and column meet, is 20 which is the Product. The like is found by any other two Numbers.*

To multiply one number by another, for the most part, the lesser number is wrote under the greater, as in the *Example* here set : Then by the first figure (6) of the Multiplier, multiply all the figures of the Multiplicand, thus ; 6 times 3 makes 18, write 8 under 3, and carry 1 in mind ; 6 times 4 is 24, and 1 in mind is 25, write down 5 under 4, and carry 2 in mind, which add to the next product, and so proceed : Do the like

$$\begin{array}{r}
 486543 \\
 456 \\
 \hline
 2919258 \\
 2432715 \\
 1946172 \\
 \hline
 221863608
 \end{array}$$

like with all the other single figures in the *Multiplier*, only observing when you begin to multiply with a new figure of the *Multiplier* or undermost number, begin to write the single product under that figure of the *Multiplier* that you multiply with ; the several single Products standing as in this *Example*. Then collect all these Products into one Summ, and their Aggregate is the Product required, or Number proceeding from the Multiplication of the Numbers given.

By *Multiplication* are resolved all such Questions as require to know how many of a lesser species are contained in any number of a greater ; as, how many Pence or Shillings in a number of Pounds, or Ounces in a number of a Hundred weight.

*Example :*

*l. s. d. q.*

In 2345—10—11—2 How many Farthings ?

Multiply the Pounds by 20, and in multiplying add the odd 10 *s.* so have you all the Shillings contained in the number ; which multiply by 12, and add the odd 11 *d.* thus getting all the Pence in the number given ; this product multiply by 4, and the Proceed sheweth how many Farthings are contained in the number given, to wit, 2251726.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2345 \\
 20 \\
 \hline
 46910 \\
 12 \\
 \hline
 93821 \\
 469110 \\
 \hline
 562931 \\
 4 \\
 \hline
 2251726 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

*Another Example :*

c. q. l. ou. How many Ounces ?  
 In 49 3 11 14,

---

4

---

199  
28

---

1593  
399

---

5583  
16

---

33502  
5884

---

89342

Multiply the Hundreds by 4, adding the 3 odd Quarters to the Product; that Summ multiply by 28, and add 41 to its Product, so have you the Pounds in the Number given; which multiply by 16, and add 14 to the Product, the Summ shews how many Ounces are contained in the Number given.

After the same manner, the Circumference of the Earth, containing 360 Degrees, is found to be 25000 Inches. Also, since the Birth of our Saviour, which is 1697 Years, to be 101820 Minutes.

*Division.*

**T**HIS teacheth, two Numbers of one kind being given, to find how often the lesser Number is contained in the greater.

In this are to be noted the *Dividend*, or Number given to divide ; the *Divisor*, or Number given to divide by ; the *Quotient*, or Number shewing how many times the *Divisor* is contain'd in the *Dividend*. To perform the Work of *Division*,

write the *Divisor* to the left-hand of the *Dividend*, as in the Margin ; then out of the *Dividend* take so many Figures as

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Divisor} \quad 1286 \\
 2434 \overline{) 13456789} \quad (5 \\
 \underline{12170}
 \end{array}$$

there are in the *Divisor* ; but if the number consisting of those figures is less than the *Divisor*, then take one figure more, as in this *Example* : I take 13456, because 1345 is less than 2434 the *Divisor* ; I set a prick under 6, to denote that to be the first *Dividual*, then seek how often the *Divisor* is contained in the *Dividual* ; if it does not appear presently, seek how often the first figure 2 of the *Divisor* is contained in the first figure of the *Dividual* ; if it consists of equal number of figures with the *Divisor*, or in the two last, as here in 16 if it consist of one more, which you will find to be 6 times, you can never take more than 9, because the *Divisor* is never contain'd more than 9 times in the *Dividend* ; then multiply the *Divisor* by 6, and it produces 14624, which is greater than the *Dividual*, which must never be ; therefore lessen 6 by unity, so have you 5 for the *Quotient* ; which multiplying the *Divisor*, produces 12170, a number less than the *Dividual*, which I write under the same, and subtract it therefrom ; the *Remainder*, 1286 write over the *Dividual*, as you see done here, dashing out the last *Dividual*.

2. Then to the Remainder 1286, take in the next figure to the right hand, so you have a new Dividual 12867, which consisting of one figure more than the Divisor, ask how often 2 is contained in 12, which is 6 times; this multiplying the Divisor produces 12170, which write under the Dividual, beginning from the right-hand, and after subtraction made, the remainder, with 8 taken in, makes a new Dividual, 6978, in which the Divisor is contained 3 times; then multiply and subtract as before; to the remainder take in 9, and with the Dividual proceed as before, cutting off the last remainder, as you see done in the *Example* under-written. So is your Division ended, the Quotient 5528 shewing how often the Divisor is contained in the Dividend: To Prove which, add all the Products writ under the Dividend together, their Summ, if equal to the Dividend, with the Remainder, if any, after Division added, assures you that your Operation is truly wrought, otherwise not.

*Example :*

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{r}
 (1 \\
 2 \times (6 \\
 0691(3 \\
 \times 28670(7 \\
 2434) \times 3488789 (5528 \\
 12170082 \\
 121767 \\
 484 \\
 19
 \end{array} \\
 \hline
 13456789
 \end{array}$$

This manner of *Division* is to be preferred before all other Methods, as least perplexing the Memory, and carrying its Proof along with it.

By *Division* are resolved all such Questions wherein it is required to know how many of a greater species are contained in a quantity of a lesser.

*Example :*

In 2251726 q. How many Pounds?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2X3X0(2 \text{ d.} \\
 4)228X726 \text{ (562931} \\
 \underline{2048624} \\
 231 \\
 1 \\
 80X(1(1 \text{ s.} \\
 12)86283X \text{ (46910} \\
 \underline{482822} \\
 7011 \\
 1 \\
 X(1 \\
 89X(0 \text{ l.} \\
 20)46910 \text{ (2345} \\
 \underline{40000} \\
 680 \\
 1
 \end{array}$$

Divide the Farthings by 4, the Quotient is Pence contained in the number given; this divided by 12, quotes the Shillings; and lastly, this Quotient by 20, quotes the Pounds contained in the number given, being 2345; the Remains are the odd Money, to wit, 10 s. 11 d. 2 q.

E 5

*Another*

*Another Example :*

In 89342 Ounces, how many Hundred weight :

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{xc}(1 \text{ a} \\
 0936(4 \text{ l} \\
 16) 89342(5583 \\
 80088 \\
 824 \\
 1 \\
 2(1 \\
 276(1 \text{ q} \\
 28) 8883(199 \\
 2822 \\
 255 \\
 2 \\
 3(3 \text{ C} \\
 4) 199(49 \\
 166 \\
 3
 \end{array}$$

Divide the Ounces by 16, so have you the Pounds contained in the Number given; these divided by 28, quote the Quarters of a Hundred; which divided by 4, gives the Hundreds weight contained in the Number of Ounces : The Remainders are the odd weight, to wit, 3 Quarters, 11 Pound, and 14 Ounces.

*The Rule of Proportion, commonly call'd the Rule of Three.*

**T**HIS Rule teacheth, out of Three Numbers given, to find a Fourth unknown; and for the Excellency and great Use thereof, is call'd the *Golden Rule*, on which depend all Questions relating to Merchandise, and the Use of Man. Of the Three Numbers given or known, always Two are of like kind, or of one Denomination; to one of which the Question is always annexed, and is fore known by the word *How, What, &c.* preceding it. Therefore to state any Question given for Operation, set the Number to which the Question is annexed, in the third place; the other of the same kind



kind in the first place, the remaining or third number set in the second place, or middle, which is always of the same kind with the fourth. The Question thus stated, consider if the Proportion be direct or inverse, thus ; if *more* requires *more*, or *less* requires *less*, the Proportion is direct, and is resolved by multiplying the third number by the second, and dividing by the first, the Quotient produced being the fourth number unknown ; but if *more* require *less*, or *less* require *more*, then the Proportion is inverted, and is resolved by multiplying the first number by the second, and dividing by the third, so producing the fourth unknown.

Quest. 1. If 18 s. buys 16 lb. of Sugar, what will 432 lb. cost ?

lb. s. lb. lb.  
16 ——— 18 ——— 432 ——— 2721 : 2

432

4

1728

38

13824

3456

4838

2

16 · 18 · 48384  
48

387072

48384

s.

(5443) 2

2 0

2721 2

Here the Questionary number is 432, set that therefore in the third place ; the number of the same kind in the Question, is 16 Pound, wherefore set that in the first place, the other of course falling in the second place : Having thus stated my Question, observe that altho' the second and third numbers be of one kind, yet they are not of one species ; bring therefore the Hundreds into Pounds,

as was shewn in *Multiplication* ; which being done, I find the Proportion to be direct, because it is evident, the fourth number must exceed the third, after the manner as the second exceeds the fourth ; and therefore multiplying the third number by the second, and dividing by the first, is got the fourth number sought.

*Quest. 2.* If in 18 Days 100 Men performed a Work, in how many Days will 80 Men perform the same ?

<i>Men</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Days</i>
100	— 18	80	— $22\frac{1}{3}$
18			
<hr style="width: 10%; margin: 5px auto;"/>			
1800		2. 4	<i>Days</i>
		80) 1800	$(22\frac{1}{3})$
		1600	
		01	
		1	

Here the Questionary Number being 80 Men, I write that in the third place, and 100 of the like kind in the first ; the other of course I set in the second place.

Having thus stated the Question, the Proportion will be found to be inverse ; for here the second is not to the fourth as the first is to the third, but the first exceeds the third, as inversely the fourth exceeds the second ; that is, *fewer Men require more Time*, and therefore multiply the first number by the second, and divide by the third, the Quotient is the fourth number sought.

On this Rule depends the Solution of all Questions relating to the Use of Man, in which Proportion is concerned ; and being well understood, nothing will be difficult to resolve, that shall at any time be met with, whether it relates immediately to Trade, or the working the Proportions used in Geometry, Astronomy, or other Parts of the Mathematicks.

## C H A P. II.

*Of Mensuration.*

**T**HE common Instrument by which all things are measured, relating to Board, Glass, Paving, Tyling, Wainscot, Walls, and the like, being by the Foot Rule, commonly call'd the *Carpenters Rule*, which contains or is divided into 12 Inches, and every Inch into 12 Parts, and every Part into 12 other Parts, and so on. Before I come to shew how to Measure, I shall first teach the Learner how to Multiply Feet, Inches, and Parts of an Inch, into Feet, Inches, and Parts of an Inch, by an easie and quick Method, thus :

Multiply the Summ given to be multiplied by the Integers of the Multiplier, beginning from the least Denomination, and carry 1 for every Twelve to the next. Then for the Parts,

Multiply Inches into Feet ; which divided by 12, quotes Feet and Inches.

Multiply Inches into Inches ; which divided by 12, quotes Inches and Parts.

Multiply Inches into Parts ; which divided by 12, quotes Parts and Parts.

Parts into Feet, and divided by 12, quotes Inch and Parts.

Parts into Inches, and divided by 12, quotes First Parts and Second Parts.

Parts into Parts, and divided by 12, quotes Second and Third Parts ; and so of the rest.

Observe always, That if the Quotient be more than 12, then divide it again by 12, and the Quotient will be a denomination higher.

For the ease and help of the Division, use the Table following, with 12 at the top thereof ; observe carefully to write every Denomination one under another ; the Summ is the Product.

*A Table*

*A Table for the Multipling of Foot Measure.*

12

1	12	29	348
2	24	30	360
3	36	31	372
4	48	32	384
5	60	33	396
6	72	34	408
7	84	35	420
8	96	36	432
9	108	37	444
10	120	38	456
11	132	39	468
12	144	40	480
13	156	41	492
14	168	42	504
15	180	43	516
16	192	44	528
17	204	45	540
18	216	46	552
19	228	47	564
20	240	48	576
21	252	49	588
22	264	50	600
23	276	60	720
24	288	70	840
25	300	80	960
26	312	90	1080
27	324	100	1200
28	336		

*Example :*

## Example :

Feet. Inches. Parts. Feet. Inches. Parts.  
Multiply 8 9 6 by 7 8 5

To do this ; 7 times 6 is 42 in the Table ; the nearest number on the left-hand is 36, the difference 6 I write down, and carry 3, which stands against 36, to the next Denomination : 7 times 9 is 63, and 3 carry'd makes 66 : the nearest Number in the Table is 60, the difference 6 I write down, and carry

$$\begin{array}{r}
 8-9-6 \\
 7-8-5 \\
 \hline
 61-6-6 \\
 5-4-0 \\
 0-6-0 \\
 0-0-4 \\
 0-3-4 \\
 0-0-3-9-0 \\
 \phantom{0-0-3-}2-6 \\
 \hline
 67-8-5-11-6
 \end{array}$$

5 to the next Denomination : 7 times 8 is 56, and 5 carried is 61, which write under Feet.

Then to multiply by the 8 Inches, I say 8 times 8 is 64, against its nearest number 60 I find 5, and the remainder is 4 ; that is, 5 Foot, 4 Inches. — Again, 8 times 9 is 72, against which in the Table I find 6, which is 6 Inches ; and 8 times 6 is 48, against which stands 4, that is, 4 first Parts.

Lastly, To multiply the Parts, 5 times 8 is 40, the nearest number in the Table to it is 36, against which I find 3, the difference being 4, that is, 3 Inches, 4 Parts ; 5 times 9 is 45, against its nearest number 36 I find 3, and there remains 9, that is, 3 first Parts, and 9 second-Parts : — 5 times 6 is 30, against 24, its nearest number, I find 2, and the remainder is 6, that is, 2 second Parts, and 6 third Parts ; all these added together, gives the Product.

## C H A P. III.

*To Measure things which have Length and Breadth, as Board, Glass, Pavements, Tying, Wainscot, and the like.*

**T**Hese things being all Squares, or Parallelograms, the content thereof is had by multiplying the Length into the Breadth, which is taken commonly in Feet, Inches and Parts.

First. Of Board and Glass, both being measured by the Foot-square, containing 144 square Inches.

*Example:*

A piece of Board 16 Inches square, how many square Feet does it contain?

1—4

1—4

—

1—4

0—4

— 1—

1—9—4

Writing 1 Foot 4 Inches under 1 Foot 4 Inches, multiply them together, as is taught in *chap. 2.* the Area, or Content, is 1 square Foot, 9 Inches, and 4 Parts.

A Piece

A piece of Board 16 Foot 6 Inches long, and 9 Inches 6 Parts broad ; How many square Foot does it contain ?

$$16 \text{ --- } 06 \text{ --- } 00$$

$$00 \text{ --- } 09 \text{ --- } 06$$

The Answer, by multiplying, as above is 15 Foot, and 9 Parts.

$$12 \text{ --- } 04 \text{ --- } 06$$

$$8 \text{ --- } 03$$

$$15 \text{ --- } 00 \text{ --- } 09$$

A Window that hath 4 Panes of Glass, each Pane 1 Foot 9 Inches, 6 Parts long, and 4 Foot 7 Inches, 6 Parts broad ; How many square Foot of Glass are there in all ?

Multiply the Length by 4:

$$4 \text{ --- } 7 \text{ --- } 6$$

4 times 6 is 24 ; which divided

$$4$$

by 12, quotes 2, and nothing re-

$$18 \text{ --- } 6 \text{ --- } 0$$

mains ; I carry 2 to the next de-

$$1 \text{ --- } 9 \text{ --- } 6$$

nomination, and write down no-

$$18 \text{ --- } 6$$

thing ; 4 times 7 is 28, and 2 car-

$$13 \text{ --- } 6$$

ried, is 30 ; which divided by

$$4 \text{ --- } 6$$

12, quotes 2, and leaves 6 ; I

$$9 \text{ --- } 3$$

write down 6, and carry the 2

to the next, &c. This done, I

take 18 Foot 6 Inches for the

$$32 \text{ --- } 1 \text{ --- } 9$$

Breadth, and proceed as before.

*A Table*

*A Table shewing how much of a Board in length will make a Foot square, the breadth being in Inches.*

1	—	144	24	—	6
2	—	72	25	—	$5\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{5}$
3	—	48	26	—	$5\frac{1}{3}\frac{2}{3}$
4	—	36	27	—	$5\frac{1}{3}$
5	—	$28\frac{4}{5}$	28	—	$5\frac{1}{7}\frac{6}{7}$
6	—	24	29	—	$4\frac{2}{9}\frac{8}{9}$
7	—	$20\frac{4}{7}$	30	—	$4\frac{1}{5}\frac{4}{5}$
8	—	18	31	—	$4\frac{2}{3}\frac{2}{3}$
9	—	16	32	—	$4\frac{1}{2}$
10	—	$14\frac{2}{5}$	33	—	$4\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{3}$
11	—	$13\frac{1}{11}$	34	—	$4\frac{1}{7}\frac{4}{7}$
12	—	12	35	—	$4\frac{1}{5}\frac{4}{5}$
13	—	$11\frac{1}{13}$	36	—	4
14	—	$10\frac{1}{14}$	48	—	3
15	—	$9\frac{2}{15}$	60	—	$2\frac{2}{5}$
16	—	9	72	—	2
17	—	$8\frac{8}{17}$	84	—	$1\frac{3}{7}\frac{3}{7}$
18	—	8	96	—	$1\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{2}$
19	—	$7\frac{1}{19}$	108	—	$1\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{3}$
20	—	$7\frac{1}{5}$	120	—	$1\frac{1}{10}\frac{2}{10}$
21	—	$6\frac{6}{21}$	132	—	$1\frac{1}{11}\frac{1}{11}$
22	—	$6\frac{1}{11}$	144	—	1
23	—	$6\frac{4}{23}$			



*The Use of the foregoing Table, is,*

That having the length that will make the breadth a Foot, to take that by a pair of Compasses or Ruler; and measure how many times the said quantity is contained in the length of that Board, and reckon it to be so many Foot long.

Secordly, *Of Pavements, Wainscot, Tiling, Painting, &c. which are measured by Yard Square, containing nine square Feet.*

The Rule is, to multiply the length by the breadth in Feet and Inches, as is taught before, and to divide the Product by 9.

*Example :*

There is a Court to be paved that is 18 Foot 6 Inches long, and 14 Foot 6 Inches broad; How many square Yards are contained in the Pavement ?

Having multiply'd the length and breadth together, divide the square Feet by 9, so have you 29 Yards, 7 Foot, 3 Inches for the Content of the Pavement.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 18 : 6 \\
 14 : 6 \quad 8(7 \\
 \hline
 268(19 \\
 72 \quad 89 \\
 187 \\
 9 : 3 \\
 \hline
 268 : 3
 \end{array}$$

*Example :*

*Example :*

There is a Room to be Plaister'd, the two side Walls being 14 Foot long, and the two end Walls 10 Foot broad, and the height of the Room is 6 Foot 6 Inches ; How many Yards are there in the Plaistering of the same Walls, and over the head ?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 14 \\
 14 \\
 10 \\
 10 \\
 \hline
 48 \text{ Feet} \\
 7 : 6 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 336 \\
 24 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$9) 300$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Yards } 40 : 6 \\
 15 : 5 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$15 : 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 14 \\
 10 \\
 \hline
 9) 140 \\
 \hline
 15 : 5
 \end{array}$$

Add all the two sides and ends together, so have you the Perimetre of the Room, which multiply into the height, and the Product will be the Square Feet contained in the sides and ends, which divided by 9, gives the Square Yards ; then multiply the length of one of the sides into the length of one of the ends, and the product is the Area or Content of the Ceiling in Feet ; which divide by 9, and you have Yards ; this added to the other product, gives what was required.

3 *Of Walls, or Bricklayers Work, &c.*

These are measured by the Rod, being in length 16 Foot  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the square 172 Foot 3 Inches; the dimension of length and breadth, or height, being taken in Feet, Inches, and Parts, must be multiplied one in the other to get the Content; and the Product divided by 172, to get the square Rods: The Three Inches is always allowed the Workman to make up measure.

*Example:*

There is a Wall 54 Foot long, and 27 Foot 8 Inches high; How many square Rod is contained therein?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 54 \\
 27 : 8 \\
 \hline
 378 \\
 108 \\
 \hline
 35 \quad 2
 \end{array}$$

(133)

1493 (5 Rod, 132 Foot, 2 Inches.)

1493 : 2

Walls, although reckoned among Superficies, without any respect had to the thickness, when they are a Brick and half, which is the thickness that must be allowed in this Work; yet when Walls are either wanting of this, or exceed it in thickness, then the thickness must be reduced to a Brick and a half: To do which, multiply the height and depth of the Wall by such parts as in the little Table here set stand against the thickness given,

( 90 )

given, so shall the Wall be encreased or decreased in heighth, to make it a Brick and an half.

*Example :*

A Wall whose thickness is 3 Bricks, being 14 Foot 6 Inches in heighth, and 44 Foot 10 Inches in length, How many square Rod is contained therein ?

Against 3 Bricks in the first Column, you find the number 2 ; therefore multiply the heighth by it, and the encreased heighth is for  $1 \frac{1}{2}$  Brick.

14 : 06

2

---

29 : 00

44 : 10

---

116

1162 : 2

---

1278 : 2

190  
1278 (4 Rod, 190 Foot, 2 Inches.  
272

*A Table*

*A Table to reduce Walls above or under a Brick and half thick to the customary thickness of a Brick and a half.*

		Foot		Inch
$\frac{1}{2}$	————	0	————	4
1	————	0	————	8
2	————	1	————	4
$2\frac{1}{2}$	————	1	————	8
3	————	2	————	0
$3\frac{1}{2}$	————	2	————	4
4	————	2	————	8
$4\frac{1}{2}$	————	3	————	0
5	————	3	————	4
$5\frac{1}{2}$	————	3	————	8
6	————	4	————	0
$6\frac{1}{2}$	————	4	————	4
7	————	4	————	8
$7\frac{1}{2}$	————	5	————	0
8	————	5	————	4
$8\frac{1}{2}$	————	5	————	8
9	————	6	————	0
$9\frac{1}{2}$	————	6	————	4
10	————	6	————	8
$10\frac{1}{2}$	————	7	————	0

## C H A P. IV.

*Of the Measuring of Solid Bodies.*

**I**N the Measuring of Timber, Stone and such like Solid Bodies, there must be respect had not only to the Breadth and Length, but also to the Thickness thereof: Note therefore, That a Foot of Timber is a Foot square every way, viz. in Length, Breadth and Thickness, and contains 1728 Inches, every Inch being square like a Dis, and so is the Foot supposed to be; and if it want of this either in Breadth or Thickness, it must have it in Length. Now, the most common shape which Timber is brought into before it is measured, is a long square, having equal sides: To find the content of which, multiply the Breadth by the Thickness, and the Product by the Length, so you will have the whole solid content.

*Example :*

*A Piece of Timber 14 Foot long, and  
8 Inches broad.*

Now, the Shape of Timber hath the End thereof, either a Square, an Oblong, or some other Figure; the general Rule to measure them all, is, to find the *Area* of the End, and multiply that by the Length.

*Example :*

*Example :*

A piece of Timber whose Breadth and Thickness is 8 Inches, and Length 14 Foot, what is the solid Content thereof ?

Multiply the Breadth and Thickness one into another, which makes 5 Inches 4 Parts ; which multiply by 14, the Length, and the solid Content is 6 Foot, 2 Inches, 8 Parts.

8		
8		
<hr/>		
5	4	
14		
<hr/>		
5	10	
.	4	8
<hr/>		
6	2	8

*Example :*

A piece of Timber being 1 Foot 2 Inches broad, and 10 Inches 6 Parts thick, and 15 Foot 9 Inches long ; How many solid Feet does it contain ?

*Feet. Inch. Parts.*

1	2	00
0	10	6
<hr/>		
	10	8
	1	6
		1

1	00	3	<i>Area.</i>
15	9	0	
<hr/>			
15	3	9	
	9	2	3
<hr/>			
16	00	11	3

F

*A Table*

A Table shewing how much in length will make one Foot solid of any true squared piece of Timber, from 1 Inch square to 36 Inches, with half Inches.

Square Inch	Foot.	Inch.	Part.	Square Inch	Inch.
1	144	00	00	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	00	00	13	10
2	36	00	00	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	09
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	00	70	14	08
3	16	00	00	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	08
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	09	07	15	07
4	9	00	00	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	07
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	01	34	16	06
5	5	09	12	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	06
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	09	13	17	05
6	4	00	00	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	05
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	04	91	18	05
7	2	11	27	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	05
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	06	72	19	04
8	2	03	00	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	04
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	11	92	20	04
9	1	09	34	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	04
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	07	15	21	03
10	1	05	28	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	03
10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	03	68	22	03
11	1	02	29	23	03
11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	01	07	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	03
12	1	00	00	24	03



Square Inch.	Inch.	Part.	Square Inch.	Inch.	Part.
24 $\frac{1}{2}$	02	88	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	01	85
25	02	76	31	01	79
25 $\frac{1}{3}$	02	66	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	01	73
26	02	56	32	01	68
26 $\frac{1}{2}$	02	46	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	01	63
27	02	17	33	01	58
27 $\frac{1}{2}$	02	28	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	01	54
28	02	20	34	01	49
28 $\frac{1}{2}$	02	13	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	01	45
29	02	05	35	01	41
29 $\frac{1}{2}$	01	98	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	01	37
30	01	92	36	01	33

The Use of the foregoing Table, is, to take the length out of the Table between your Compasses, and with that distance to measure how many Feet solid are contained in the piece of timber.

Samuel J. J. Harvey

F 2

A Table

A Table shewing how many Inches in length make one Foot of Timber, according to the compass of any round piece of Timber.

The Compass of the Tree in Inches,	Co.	In. pss.	Co.	In. pss.	Co.	In. pss.
	10	217.15	40	13.572	70	04.41
	11	179.46	41	12.916	71	04.30
	12	150.80	42	12.310	72	04.19
	13	128.49	43	11.744	73	04.07
	14	110.79	44	11.211	74	03.96
	15	94.312	45	10.732	75	03.86
	16	84.822	46	10.262	76	03.75
	17	75.137	47	09.830	77	03.65
	18	67.020	48	09.425	78	03.54
	19	60.151	49	09.044	79	03.44
	20	54.286	50	08.686	80	03.33
	21	49.228	51	08.349	81	03.23
	22	44.865	52	08.030	82	03.12
	23	40.904	53	07.730	83	03.02
	24	37.690	54	07.447	84	02.91
	25	34.743	55	07.178	85	02.81
	26	32.122	56	06.924	86	02.70
	27	29.787	57	06.684	87	02.60
	28	27.697	58	06.455	88	02.49
	29	25.820	59	06.238	89	02.38
	30	24.127	60	06.030	90	02.28
	31	22.595	61	05.836	91	02.17
	32	21.206	62	05.649	92	02.06
	33	19.936	63	05.471	93	01.96
	34	18.784	64	05.301	94	01.85
	35	17.736	65	05.140	95	01.74
	36	16.755	66	04.985	96	01.63
	37	15.862	67	04.837	97	01.52
	38	15.038	68	04.696	98	01.41
	39	14.276	69	04.560	99	01.30
					100	02.19

The Use of the foregoing Table  
is this :

Take the Compass of the Tree, and so  
find how many Inches it is about; look this  
compass in the Table, and by it you shall  
see how many Inches make a Foot of Tim-  
ber; then with a Ruler, or a pair of Com-  
passes, measure how many times you find that  
length in the piece of Timber, and so many  
Foot there is of it.

## C H A P. V.

*Of Gauging.*

**B**eer and Ale is usually reckoned and sold in Barrels, Kilderkins and Firkins.

If you would know how many Gallons, Quarts or Pints are in any of these, these Tables will shew you.

*For Beer Vessels.*

	<i>Pints.</i>	<i>Quarts.</i>	<i>Pottles.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
One Barrel is	288	144	72	36
One Kilderkin is	144	72	36	18
One Firkin is	72	36	18	9

*For Ale Vessels.*

	<i>Pints.</i>	<i>Quarts.</i>	<i>Pottles.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
One Barrel holds	256	128	64	32
One Kilderkin	128	64	32	16
One Firkin	64	32	16	8

By this you may see, that, as the Proverb says, *Many Hands (so many Mouths) make quick work*. For there being but 128 Quarts in a Barrel of Ale, 144 Quarts in a Barrel of Beer, a Company of Soldiers, which are usually 130, or 140 Men, may very well drink it up, it being but one Man his Quart. And by this you may in some sort know what will furnish a greater Army or Navy. For a Man of War having 250 Men on board

board, spends a Tun of Beer every Day, each Man being allowed his Kan, which is about a Wine Gallon.

*Wine Vessels with their contents,  
are thus !*

	Pints.	Quarts.	Pottles.	Gal.
One Tun is	2016	1008	504	252
One Pipe or Butt	1008	504	252	126
One Punchion	672	336	168	84
A Hogshead holds	504	252	126	63
A Tierce of a Pipe	336	168	84	42
Half an Hogshead	252	126	63	31
A Runlet holds	144	72	36	18

*The common Names and Contents of the Measures of Corn  
or Grain, are thus:*

	Pints.	Quarts.	Pottles.	Gallons.	Pecks.	Bush.	Strikes.	Cornec.	Quar.
A Last is ———	5120	2560	1280	640	320	80	40	20	10
A Quarter ———	512	256	128	64	32	8	4	2	1
A Corneck ———	256	128	64	32	16	4	2	1	
A Strike ———	128	64	32	16	4	2	1		
A Bushel ———	64	32	16	4	2	1			

By this you may see that 500 Men may very well spend a Quarter of Wheat every Day, it being but a Pint for each Man: And a Regiment of Horse, being about 600, may spend a Last, or 10 Quarters of Oats every Day it being but a little above a Gallon, or Half a Peck, for each Horse, to wit, 640 Gallons. By this a Governour of a Castle may guess how to furnish a Place with these things to hold out any time, or may know how long he is able to hold out with the Provision he hath.

*To find the Content of a Cask.*

**T**Here are two things herein chiefly necessary :

*First*, These Vessels being of Irregular Forms, how to reduce them to a Regular Proportion.

*Secondly*, To find the true Quantity of the Gallon in Cubick Inches, or Parts of a Foot.

*For the First, the best way is this, (according to Mr. Oughtred :)*

Measure the Diameter of the Vessel both at the Bung and at the Head thereof; and by the Diameters find out the Areas of the Circles; then take two thirds of the Area of the Circle at the Bung, and one third of the Area of the Circle at the Head, and add them together: and, lastly, multiply the Summ thereof by the length of the Vessel.

*For the Second Thing,*

The Content of our English Gallon, which is the Measure of all these Vessels, this is most commonly received, That a Wine Gallon contains 231 Cubick Inches.

But it being very troublesome to do this at length, viz. first to find the Area of the Circles, and then the Content of the Vessel in Cubick Inches; and lastly, to reduce this into Gal-

ions : Therefore, for ease, I have calculated the following Table, which shews you one third, and two thirds of the Area of any Circle, ready cast up in the Parts of a Gallon, from any Diameter to 60 Inches, whereby so much of the labour will be saved.

The Table

A Table

Inches of the Diameter.



*A Table for the Gauging of Wine Vessels.*

D	Head.	Bung.	D	Head	Bung.
	G.pis.	G.pis.		G.pis.	G.pis.
01	0.001	0.002	31	1.089	2.177
02	0.004	0.009	32	1.160	2.321
03	0.010	0.020	33	1.234	2.468
04	0.018	0.036	34	1.310	2.620
05	0.028	0.056	35	1.388	2.776
06	0.041	0.081	36	1.469	2.938
07	0.056	0.111	37	1.553	3.102
08	0.072	0.145	38	1.636	3.272
09	0.092	0.183	39	1.724	3.448
10	0.113	0.226	40	1.813	3.625
11	0.137	0.274	41	1.904	3.809
12	0.163	0.326	42	2.000	4.000
13	0.192	0.383	43	2.096	4.191
14	0.221	0.444	44	2.194	4.388
15	0.255	0.510	45	2.295	4.588
16	0.290	0.580	46	2.398	4.796
17	0.328	0.657	47	2.504	5.007
18	0.367	0.734	48	2.611	5.222
19	0.409	0.818	49	2.721	5.442
20	0.453	0.906	50	2.833	5.665
21	0.500	1.000	51	2.948	5.895
22	0.548	1.097	52	3.065	6.129
23	0.600	1.199	53	3.184	6.367
24	0.653	1.305	54	3.305	6.609
25	0.708	1.416	55	3.428	6.856
26	0.766	1.532	56	3.554	7.108
27	0.826	1.652	57	3.682	7.364
28	0.888	1.777	58	3.813	7.625
29	0.953	1.906	59	3.945	7.890
30	1.020	2.040	60	4.080	8.160

*The Use of the foregoing Table, is this :*

First measure the Diameter at the Head, and find the Number in the Table belonging to it : Then measure the Diameter of the Bung, and find the Number belonging to that. Then add these two together, and multiply the Summ thereof by the Inches of the Vessels length, measured in the inside of the Vessel from Head to Head.

Suppose a Vessel having the Diameter at the Head 18 Inches, the Diameter at the Bung 32 Inches, and the Length thereof 40 Inches, the Content thereof is thus found :

<i>The Table shews</i>		<i>G. parts</i>
For 18 Inches at the Head		0.369
For 32 Inches at the Bung		2.310
These two added together, make		2.680
Which multiplied by the Length being 40 Inches		40
Makes		107.520

The chief Difficulty is, to add these Parts together, and to multiply the Parts ; wherefore, observe that you must set the Integers one under another, and the Parts one under another, and add as was taught in *Addition* : And also, multiply the same way-as is taught in *Multiplication*, only observing that you set a prick after so many figures from the right-hand in the Product, as are the greatest number of Parts in one of the Numbers added ; and also, after so many figures from the right-hand to the left in the Product, as there are

are Parts both in the Multiplicand and Multiplier; for then the number on the Left hand of the prick, in both cases, is a Whole Number, and that on the Right hand is Parts.

*Of the Measuring of Ale or Beer Vessels.*

To measure Ale and Beer Vessels, your best way will be to make the like Tables as for Wine-Measure, and so the Practice will be all one, premising first that the Beer or Ale Gallon contains 288 Inches and three Quarters.

---

*A Table*

*A Table for Gauging Beer or Ale Vessels.*

D	Head.	Bung.	D	Head.	Bung.
	G.pis.	G.pis.		G.pis.	G.pis.
01	0.001	0.002	31	0.871	1.742
02	0.004	0.008	32	0.928	1.856
03	0.008	0.016	33	0.987	1.974
04	0.014	0.028	34	1.048	2.096
05	0.023	0.046	35	1.111	2.222
06	0.033	0.066	36	1.175	2.350
07	0.044	0.088	37	1.241	2.482
08	0.058	0.116	38	1.309	2.618
09	0.073	0.146	39	1.379	2.758
10	0.091	0.182	40	1.449	2.898
11	0.110	0.220	41	1.524	3.048
12	0.130	0.260	42	1.599	3.198
13	0.153	0.306	43	1.676	3.352
14	0.178	0.356	44	1.755	3.510
15	0.204	0.408	45	1.836	3.672
16	0.232	0.464	46	1.919	3.838
17	0.262	0.524	47	2.003	4.006
18	0.294	0.588	48	2.089	4.178
19	0.327	0.654	49	2.177	4.354
20	0.363	0.726	50	2.266	4.532
21	0.400	0.800	51	2.358	4.716
22	0.439	0.878	52	2.451	4.902
23	0.480	0.960	53	2.546	5.092
24	0.522	1.044	54	2.644	5.288
25	0.567	1.134	55	2.742	5.484
26	0.617	1.226	56	2.842	5.684
27	0.661	1.322	57	2.946	5.892
28	0.711	1.422	58	3.050	6.100
29	0.762	1.524	59	3.156	6.312
30	0.816	1.632	60	3.264	6.528

This

This Table is used as the former,  
as in this *Example* :

Suppose a Vessel having the Diameter at the Head 19 Inches, the Diameter at the Bung 32 Inches, and the Length thereof 44 Inches, the content is found thus :

*The Table shews,*

	<i>G. parts</i>
For 19 Inches at the Head	0.367
For 32 Inches at the Bung	1.856
	<hr/>
These two added together, make	2.183
Which multiplied by the Length 49 Inches	49
	<hr/>
	19.647
	87.32
	<hr/>
Makes	106,967

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*How to Gauge great Tuns.*

**F**OR the Measuring of the large Tuns and Vessels of Brewers, to know how many Barrels they hold, I have framed the following Table for square Tuns, the Gallon reckoned at 282 square Inches, as is agreed between the Collectors of the Excise and the Brewers : For the understanding whereof, you must take notice, That this Table is only made for even Feet, and shews the true quantity of the Plane of any square Vessel or Tun,

Tun, whose Length and Breadth you know from one Foot square to twenty Foot square, reckoning the said Plane to be but one Inch deep. This content is set down in the Table, in Barrels, and Parts of a Barrel, reckoning after this manner :

	Parts
Every Barrel contains	10000
Every Kilderkin contains	5000
Every Firkin contains	2500
Every Gallon contains	0278
Every Pottle contains	0139
Every Quart contains	0069½
Every Pint contains	0035

The Use of the following Table will most plainly appear, in the Answering these Questions following.

*Question 1. I would know the Content of the Bottom of a Tun, which is six Foot square each way.*

*Answer.* Look where you find 6 Foot in the side of the Table, and VI Foot in the bottom or upper part of the Table meet in a square, and there you shall find 5106 ; which shews that a Tun being six Foot square, holds 5 Barrels, 5106 Parts, that is, half a Barrel, and a little more. For 5000 Parts is a Kilderkin, or half a Barrel, and 106 Parts is about three Pints over.

*Question*

*Question 2. A Tun is Nine Foot one way, and Four Foot the other way; What is the Content?*

*Answer.* Find where 9 foot in the side of the Table, and IV foot in the bottom or upper part of the Table meet, and in the square thereof you shall find 0.5106, which is the same content as before. For as 6 times 6 foot is 36 foot, so 4 times 9 foot is also 36 foot.

Now you must understand, that this is the content not of the whole Tun, but only of the plain of the bottom thereof; reckoning the depth of the Liquor therein to be just one Inch. So that if the Tun, or Liquor in the Vessel, be 10 Inches deep, then the content thereof will be 10 times as much, viz. 5.1060; that is, 5 Barrels, and 1060 Parts. If the Tun, or depth of the Liquor, be 20 Inches deep, then it is 20 times as much; that is, 10.2120, or 10 Barrels, 2120 Parts; and so you must still multiply the content of the bottom of the Tun by the number of the Inches of the depth of the Tun, or Liquor, and it will give you the content of the whole Tun; all beyond the fourth figure being so many Barrels, and the four last figures shew the Parts under a Barrel.

And thus when the Length and Breadth fall out in even feet, it is very easie to know the contents thereof by this little Table.

*A Table*

*A Table shewing the content of any Square Tun in Barrels, and 10000 parts.*

<i>Feet of the Length or Breadth.</i>					
	XX.	XIX.	XVIII.	XVII.	XVI.
	B. pts.	B. pts.	B. pts.	B. pts.	B. pts.
20	5.6739	5.3900	5.1164	4.8228	4.5392
		5.1205	4.8511	4.5817	4.3122
	I.		4.5958	4.3406	4.0852
				4.0994	3.8583
1	0.0142	II.			3.6314
2	0.0284	0.0567	III.		
3	0.0426	0.0051	0.1277	IV.	
4	0.0567	0.1135	0.1702	0.2270	V.
5	0.0709	0.1418	0.2128	0.2837	0.3546
6	0.0851	0.1702	0.2553	0.3404	0.4255
7	0.0993	0.1986	0.2979	0.3972	0.4965
8	0.1135	0.2270	0.3424	0.4539	0.5674
9	0.1277	0.2553	0.3830	0.5106	0.6383
10	0.1418	0.2837	0.4255	0.5664	0.7092
11	0.1560	0.3120	0.4600	0.6241	0.7801
12	0.1702	0.3404	0.5106	0.6808	0.8510
13	0.1844	0.3608	0.5532	0.7376	0.9220
14	0.1986	0.3972	0.5958	0.7914	0.9929
15	0.2128	0.4254	0.6383	0.8511	1.0639
16	0.2269	0.4538	0.6809	0.9078	1.1348
17	0.2411	0.4823	0.7234	0.9646	1.2057
18	0.2552	0.5006	0.7659	1.0212	1.2766
19	0.2695	0.5390	0.8085	1.0780	1.3475
20	0.2837	0.5674	0.8511	1.1348	1.4184
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.

*Feet of the Length or Breadth.*



*A Table shewing the content of any square Tun in Barrels, and 10000 parts.*

<i>Feet of the Length or Breadth.</i>					
XV.	XIV.	XIII.	XII.	XI.	
B. pts.	B. pts.	B. pts.	B. pts.	B. pts.	
4.2554	3.9716	3.6880	3.4044	3.1206	20
4.0426	3.7731	3.5026	3.2340	2.9645	19
3.8298	3.5746	3.3192	3.0663	2.8074	18
3.6172	3.3760	3.1348	2.8934	2.6524	17
3.4044	3.1774	2.9504	2.7232	2.4964	16
3.1916	2.9788	2.7660	2.5530	2.3303	15
	2.7802	2.5816	2.3828	2.1842	14
		2.3972	2.2126	2.0282	13
VI.			2.0424	1.8722	12
0.5106	VII.			1.7162	11
0.5950	0.6951	VIII.			
0.7808	0.7944	0.9080	IX.		
0.7660	0.8937	1.0214	1.1486	X.	
0.8511	0.9929	1.1348	1.2766	1.4185	10
0.9361	1.0921	1.2402	1.4042	1.5603	11
1.0212	1.1914	1.3616	2.5318	1.7022	12
1.1064	1.2908	1.4752	1.6596	1.8440	13
1.1915	1.3901	1.5887	1.7873	1.9858	14
1.2766	1.4894	1.7022	1.9149	2.1277	15
1.3618	1.5887	1.8157	2.0426	2.2696	16
1.4468	1.6880	1.9291	2.1703	2.4114	17
1.5319	1.7872	2.0425	2.2979	2.5532	18
1.6170	1.8865	2.1560	2.4255	2.6950	19
1.7022	1.9859	2.2696	2.5532	2.8368	20
VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	

*Feet of the Length or Breadth.*

*Rules for the Measuring of round Tuns,  
or Vessels.*

**F**irst you must observe whether the Tun be all of one breadth at the top and bottom, or not. If it be of one and the same breadth at the top and the bottom, then it is a Cylinder, and this following Table, (without any further trouble) readily shews the Content thereof, according to the Inches of the Diameter or Breadth thereof, reckoning the Liquor therein to be just one Inch deep; and this Content is set down in Barrels, and 10000 Parts of a Barrel, as before was reckoned in the square Tuns.

*McPrimes*  

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*McPrimes*

*A Table*

A Table, which by the Diameter of any round  
Ton, shews the content thereof in Barrels,  
and 10000 Parts.

	R.	D.	B.	D.	B.	D.	B.
	Parts.	ln.	Parts.	ln.	Parts.	Inc.	Parts.
1	0.0031	31	0.0743	61	0.2879	91	0.6408
2	0.0003	32	0.0794	62	0.2974	92	0.6549
3	0.0007	33	0.0843	63	0.3071	93	0.6692
4	0.0012	34	0.0896	64	0.3169	94	0.6836
5	0.0019	35	0.0950	65	0.3269	95	0.6982
6	0.0028	36	0.1005	66	0.3371	96	0.7130
7	0.0038	37	0.1061	67	0.3474	97	0.7279
8	0.0050	38	0.1118	68	0.3578	98	0.7430
9	0.0063	39	0.1177	69	0.3684	99	0.7584
10	0.0077	40	0.1238	70	0.3791	100	0.7737
11	0.0094	41	0.1300	71	0.3900	101	0.7893
12	0.0112	42	0.1364	72	0.4011	102	0.8050
13	0.0132	43	0.1430	73	0.4124	103	0.8209
14	0.0151	44	0.1498	74	0.4238	104	0.8369
15	0.0174	45	0.1568	75	0.4353	105	0.8530
16	0.0198	46	0.1639	76	0.4469	106	0.8693
17	0.0223	47	0.1711	77	0.4588	107	0.8858
18	0.0257	48	0.1784	78	0.4708	108	0.9024
19	0.0279	49	0.1858	79	0.4830	109	0.9192
20	0.0308	50	0.1934	80	0.4953	110	0.9361
21	0.0341	51	0.2012	81	0.5077	111	0.9532
22	0.0374	52	0.2092	82	0.5203	112	0.9705
23	0.0409	53	0.2173	83	0.5331	113	0.9880
24	0.0445	54	0.2256	84	0.5460	114	1.0056
25	0.0484	55	0.2340	85	0.5591	115	1.0233
26	0.0523	56	0.2426	86	0.5723	116	1.0411
27	0.0564	57	0.2514	87	0.5857	117	1.0591
28	0.0606	58	0.2603	88	0.5992	118	1.0772
29	0.0650	59	0.2693	89	0.6129	119	1.0955
30	0.0690	60	0.2785	90	0.6268	120	1.1140

Thus

Thus a round Tun, whose Diameter or Breadth is 10 Foot, or 120 Inches, the content for 1 Inch depth, is, 1, 1140, that is, 1 Barrel, and 1140 Parts. Now if this Tun, or the Liquor in it, be 10 Inches deep, then the content thereof is 10 times as much, that is, 11, 1400. If it be 20 Inches deep, then it is 20 times as much, that is, 22, 2800; and so for any other depth, you must multiply the number found in the Table by the Inches of the depth.

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CHAP.

## C H A P. VI.

*Considerations relating to the Measuring of Land.*

THE several Denominations of Measuring are as follows.

3 Barley Corns	}		{ 1 Inch.
4 Inches	}		{ 1 Palm.
12 Inches, or 3 Palms			{ 1 Foot.
3 Foot			{ 1 Yard.
3 Foot 9 Inches			{ 1 Ell
5 Foot			{ 1 Geometrical Pace.
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yards, or 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feet	} make	{	1 Perch.
40 Poles, or 132 Paces			{ 1 Furlong.
8 Furlongs, or 320 Perches			{ 1 Mile
3 Miles	}		{ 1 League.

In general, Land is measured by a Pole, Perch, or Rod, which is usually 16 Foot and a half long; and according to the Statute, 4 Poles in breadth, and 40 Poles in length, make an Acre; from which, and the Table above, is made this Table following.

*A Table*

A Necessary Table for Measurement of Superficial Measures.

	Inches	Feet	Yards	Paces	Perch	Chain	Acre	Mile
Inch	1	12	36	61	198	792	7920	63360
Feet	144	1	3	5	16.5	66	660	5280
Yards	1296	9	1	1.66	5.59	22	220	1760
Pace	3600	25	2.778	1	3.30	13.2	132	1056
Perch	39204	272.25	30.25	10.89	1	4	40	320
Chain	627264	4356	484	174.24	16	1	16	80
Acre	6272640	53560	4845	1742.4	160	10	1	8
Mile	401448960	27878400	3097600	1115136	10240	6400	640	1
Square								

This Table shews how many Inches, Feet, Yards, Paces, Perches, Chains, Acres there are in a Mile, either Long or Square; or any of them all in any of the other that are left. As for Example: How many Inches are there in a Long Perch? I Look for Perches in the uppermost Row, and under it I find 198, which are the Inches in a Long Perch: But to know the Inches in a Square Perch, look for Perch on the Left-hand, and in the Inch Column I have 39204; for multiplying 196 by 196, it produces 39204.

*A TABLE for Land-Measure ;  
 shewing how many Poles in Length  
 will make an Acre at any Breadth  
 assign'd in a Pole, or the contrary.*

Po.		Po.		Feet.		Inch.
1	—	160	—	00	—	00
2	—	80	—	00	—	00
3	—	53	—	5	—	6
4	—	40	—	0	—	0
5	—	32	—	0	—	0
6	—	26	—	11	—	0
7	—	22	—	14	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	—	20	—	0	—	0
9	—	17	—	12	—	10
10	—	16	—	0	—	0
11	—	14	—	9	—	0
12	—	13	—	5	—	6
13	—	12	—	5	—	0 $\frac{2}{3}$
14	—	11	—	7	—	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
15	—	10	—	11	—	0
16	—	10	—	0	—	0
17	—	9	—	6	—	9 $\frac{2}{3}$
18	—	8	—	14	—	8
19	—	8	—	6	—	11 $\frac{2}{3}$

Po.	Po.	Feet.	Inc.	Po.
20	8	10	2	49
21	7	4	6	50
22	7	15	9	51
23	6	11	9	52
24	6	6	7	53
25	6	2	6	54
26	6	15	3	55
27	5	11	9	56
28	5	8	6	57
29	5	5	6	58
30	5	2	7	59
31	5			60
32	5			61
33	4	14	7	62
34	4	11	7	63
35	4	9	5	64
36	4	7	4	65
37	4	5	4	66
38	4	3	8	67
39	4	1	8	68
40	4			69
41	3	14	10	70
42	3	13	4	71
43	3	11	10	72
44	3	10	6	73
45	3	9	2	74
46	3	7	10	75
47	3	6		76
48	3	5		77



<i>Inc.</i>	<i>Pos.</i>		<i>Pos.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Inc.</i>
	49	—	3	—	4	—	$4\frac{2}{4}\frac{6}{2}$
2	50	—	3	—	3	—	$3\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{3}$
6	51	—	3	—	2	—	$3\frac{2}{3}\frac{2}{2}$
9	52	—	3	—	1	—	$3\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{3}$
	53	—	3	—	0	—	$3\frac{1}{3}\frac{2}{3}$
7	54	—	2	—	15	—	$10\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{7}$
6	55	—	2	—	15	—	0
3	56	—	2	—	14	—	$1\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}$
9	57	—	2	—	13	—	$3\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{3}$
6	58	—	2	—	12	—	$6\frac{6}{2}\frac{1}{9}$
6	59	—	2	—	11	—	$8\frac{1}{3}\frac{6}{9}$
7	60	—	2	—	11	—	0
	61	—	2	—	10	—	$3\frac{2}{6}\frac{2}{6}$
	62	—	2	—	9	—	$6\frac{1}{3}\frac{2}{1}$
	63	—	2	—	8	—	$10\frac{1}{6}\frac{4}{3}$
	64	—	2	—	8	—	3
	65	—	2	—	7	—	$7\frac{2}{6}\frac{1}{3}$
	66	—	2	—	7	—	0
	67	—	2	—	6	—	$4\frac{1}{7}\frac{6}{7}$
	68	—	2	—	5	—	$9\frac{2}{1}\frac{1}{7}$
	69	—	2	—	5	—	$3\frac{2}{3}\frac{3}{3}$
10	70	—	2	—	4	—	$8\frac{2}{3}\frac{2}{3}$
4	71	—	2	—	4	—	$2\frac{1}{7}\frac{4}{1}$
10	72	—	2	—	3	—	8
6	73	—	2	—	3	—	$1\frac{2}{7}\frac{1}{3}$
2	74	—	2	—	2	—	$8\frac{4}{3}\frac{7}{7}$
10	75	—	2	—	2	—	$2\frac{2}{7}\frac{2}{3}$
	76	—	2	—	1	—	$8\frac{1}{3}\frac{6}{3}$
	77	—	2	—	1	—	$3\frac{1}{7}\frac{1}{7}$

Po.		Po.		Feet.		Inch
78	—	2	—	0	—	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
79	—	2	—	0	—	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
80	—	2	—	0	—	0

*How to use the foregoing Table.*

If you have a piece of Land, or Field Nine Pole broad, and you desire to know how many Pole in length will make an Acre ; against 9 in the first Column you will find — 17 — 12 — in the second Column, for the length,

**T H**

Walt  
Hadde  
Ware,  
Pucke  
Buntin  
Royfles  
Caxton  
Huntin  
Hilton  
Water

# THE THIRD PART: CONTAINING

The Principal Roads of *England*, with an Account of the Carriers and Waggoners, Post Office, and other Necessary Things.

## CHAP. VII.

*The Principal Cities and Market-Towns in England and Wales, with the Distance of one City and Market-Town from another. To which is added, An Account in what County each City and Town lies, and the respective Market-Days; a thing useful to be known by all Wholesale Dealers. And likewise it is useful to direct all Tradesmen in their travelling upon the Road from Town to Town, and from City to City.*

I. The Road from London to Huntington, Stamford, York, Durham, and Berwick, — to Newmarket, and Norwich, — to Cambridge, Ely, and Kings-Lynn, — to Bury, — to Walsingham, — to Peterborough, and Boston, — to Lincoln, Hull, and Flamborough.

Berwick Road,	Partic.		Totals,		County,
	cm.	mm.	cm.	mm.	
Waltham Cross	12	12	12	12	M. and H.
Haddesdon, Th.	5	6	17	18	Hartford
Ware, Tu.	3	3	20	21	Hartford
Puckeridge	4	6	24	27	Hartford
Buntingford, Sat.	3	4	27	31	Hartford
Roydon, W.	6	7	33	38	H. and C.
Caxton, Tu.	9	12	42	50	Cambrid.
Huntington, Sat.	6	7	48	57	Huntingt.
Gilton	9	12	57	69	Huntingt.
Water-Newton	5	6	62	75	Huntingt.

Part of Berwick Road,	Partic.		Totals,		County,
	cm.	mm.	cm.	mm.	
Stamford, M. F.	7	8	69	83	Lincoln
Southwitham	8	10	77	93	Lincoln
Grantham, f.	8	11	85	104	Nottsngb.
Newark, w.	10	14	95	118	Nottsngb.
Tuxford, m.	10	13	105	131	Nottsngb.
Bramby on the Moor	8	10	113	141	Yo. w. r.
Beautry, f.	4	6	117	147	Yo. w. r.
Doncaster, f.	6	8	123	155	Yo. w. r.
Wentbridge	7	10	130	165	Yo. w. r.
Ferrybridge	4	5	134	170	Yo. w. r.
Sherbourn, f.	4	6	138	176	Yo. w. r.
Tadcaster, th.	4	6	142	182	Yo. w. r.
Y O R K, th. f.	8	9	150	191	Yo. w. r.
Skipbridge	6	8	156	199	Yo. w. r.
Borough bridge, f.	7	10	163	209	Yo. n. r.
Sandheuton	8	12	171	221	Yo. n. r.
Northallerton, w.	5	8	176	229	Yo. n. r.
Great Smeton	5	6	181	235	Durham.
Darlington, m.	5	8	186	243	Durham.
Woodham	6	8	192	251	Durham.
DURHAM, f.	8	11	200	262	Northum.
Newcastle, tu. f.	12	14	212	276	Northum.
Morpeth, w.	12	15	224	291	Northum.
Caucot	8	10	232	301	Northum.
Alnwick, f.	6	8	238	309	Northum.
Belford	12	14	250	323	Northum.
Hagerston	6	8	256	331	Northum.
Berwick, f.	6	2	262	339	Berwick.
Norwich Road,					
Puckridge			24	27	Hartford.
Barkway	7	8	31	35	Hartford.
Barley	2	2	34	37	Hartford.
Wittlesbridge	8	8	13	41	Cambrid.

Part of Norwich Road,	Partic.		Totals,		County,
	cm.	mm.	cm.	mm.	
First Ditch	5	7	46	52	Cambrid.
Newmarket, Tu.	7	8	53	6	Cam. & S.
Barton-Mills	7	8	60	68	Suffolk
Thetford, f.	9	11	69	79	Norfolk
Larlingford	6	8	75	87	Norfolk
Attleborough, th.	4	6	79	93	Norfolk
Windham, f.	6	6	85	99	Norfolk
NORWICH, w. f. f.	6	9	91	108	Norwich
Kings Lynn Road,					
Barkway			31	35	Hartford
Foulmire	6	7	37	42	Cambrid.
Cambridge, f.	6	9	43	51	Cambrid.
Milton	3	4	46	55	Cambrid.
Stretham-Ferry	6	7	52	62	Cambrid.
E L Y, f.	4	6	56	68	Cambrid.
Littleport	4	5	60	73	Cambrid.
Southery	5	6	65	79	Norfolk
Downham, f.	5	7	70	80	Norfolk
Seething, tu.	6	7	76	93	Norfolk
Kings-Lynn, t. f.	4	5	80	98	Norfolk
Bury Road,					
Newmarket, tu.			53	6	Cam. & S.
Kenford	3	4	56	64	Suffolk
Burrow-bridge	3	5	59	69	Suffolk
Bury (St. Edmunds) w.	4	5	63	74	Suffolk
Walsingham Road,					
Barton-Mills			60	68	Suffolk
Brandon-Ferry,	8	9	68	77	Suffolk
Hilborough	6	9	74	86	Suffolk

Part of <i>Walsingham</i> Road,	Partic		Totals,		County,
	cm.	mm.	cm.	mm.	
<i>Swaffb m</i> , Sat.	4	6	78	92	Norfolk
<i>Newton</i>	3	5	81	97	Norfolk
<i>Fakenham</i> , th.	8	12	89	109	Norfolk
<i>Walsingham</i> , f.	4	6	93	115	Norfolk
<i>Boston Road,</i>					
<i>Stilton</i>			57	69	Huntingt.
<i>Taxley</i> , tu.	2	2	59	71	Huntingt.
PETERBOROUGH, f.	3	5	62	76	Northam.
<i>Crowland</i>	9	11	71	87	Lincoln
<i>Spalding</i> , tu.	8	11	79	98	Lincoln
<i>Gosberton</i>	4	6	83	104	Lincoln
<i>Boston</i> , w. f.	8	1	91	114	Lincoln
<i>Flamborough Road,</i>					
PETERBOROUGH, f.			62	76	Northam
<i>Market-deeping</i> , th.	8	11	70	87	Lincoln
<i>Burn</i> , f.	5	6	75	93	Lincoln
<i>Beacon hill</i>	6	8	81	101	Lincoln
<i>Stenford</i> , m.	7	9	88	110	Lincoln
<i>Branswell</i>	4	6	92	116	Lincoln
<i>The Five Ways</i>	5	6	97	122	Lincoln
LINCOLN, fr.	5	7	102	129	Lincoln
<i>The Windmills</i>	8	10	110	139	Lincoln
<i>Redburn</i>	7	9	117	148	Lincoln
<i>Elsham</i>	8	10	125	158	Lincoln
<i>Barton</i> , tu.	5	6	130	164	Lincoln
<i>Hull</i> , tu. f.	5	6	135	170	York e. r.
<i>Beverley</i> , w. f.	6	9	141	179	York e. r.
<i>Wooton</i>	6	8	147	187	York e. r.
<i>Kilham</i> , th.	8	9	155	196	York e. r.
<i>Burlington</i> , f.	6	8	161	204	York e. r.
<i>Flamborough</i>	4	5	165	209	York e. r.
<i>Flamborough-head</i>	2	2	167	211	York e. r.

## II. The Road from London to Colchester, Ipswich, and Yarmouth, — to Harwich.

Yarmouth Road,	Partic.		Totals,		County,
	cm.	mm.	cm.	mm.	
Rumford, W.	10	12	10	12	Essex
Burntwood, th.	5	6	15	18	Essex
Ingerston	5	6	20	24	Essex
Chelmsford, f.	5	5	25	29	Essex
Witham	7	8	32	37	Essex
Kelendon	3	4	35	41	Essex
Colchester, f.	8	9	43	50	Essex
Stretford-street	5	7	48	57	Suffolk
Ipswich, w. f. f.	7	11	55	68	Suffolk
Woodbridge, w.	7	7	62	75	Suffolk
Wickham	3	4	65	79	Suffolk
Saxmundham, th.	5	7	70	85	Suffolk
Blichborough	6	10	76	96	Suffolk
Beckler, f.	7	10	83	106	Suffolk
Fritton	5	9	88	115	Suffolk
Yarmouth, f.	4	6	92	121	Suffolk
Harwich Road,					
Colchester, f.			43	50	Essex
Ardley	4	5	47	55	Essex
Maningtree, tu.	4	4	51	59	Essex
Street	7	8	58	67	Essex
Harwich, tu.	3	4	61	71	Essex

### III. The Road from London to Rochester, Canterbury, and Dover, — to Sandwich and Deal.

Dover Road,	Partic.		Totals,		County,
	cm.	mm.	cm.	mm.	
Debtford	4	5	4	5	Kent
Dartford, S.	10	11	14	16	Kent
Northfleet, t.	4	5	18	21	Kent
ROCHESTER, fr.	8	9	26	30	Kent
Chatham	1	1	27	31	Kent
Sittingborn	7	9	34	40	Kent
Boonstreet	8	10	42	50	Kent
CANTERBURY, w. f.	4	6	46	56	Kent
Liddon	9	10	55	66	Kent
Dover, w. f.	3	5	58	71	Kent
Deal Road,					
CANTERBURY, w. f.			46	56	Kent
Wingham	5	7	51	63	Kent
Sandwich, w. f.	5	6	56	69	Kent
Deal	4	5	60	74	Kent

### IV. The Road from London to Tunbridge and Rye.

Rye Road,					
Bromely, Th.	5	7	6	7	Kent
Sevenoke, f.	10	13	16	20	Kent
Tunbridge, f.	4	6	20	26	Kent
Stonecrouch	10	13	30	39	Kent
Newenden	8	11	38	50	Kent
Rye, w. f.	8	10	46	60	Suffex



V. The Road from *London* to *Maidstone*, *Ashford*, and *Hith*.

<i>Hith</i> Road,	<i>Partic.</i>		<i>Totals,</i>		<i>County,</i>
	<i>cms.</i>	<i>msm.</i>	<i>cms.</i>	<i>msm.</i>	
<i>Eltham</i>	6	8	6	8	<i>Kent</i>
<i>Birchwood</i>	5	7	11	15	<i>Kent</i>
<i>Wrotham, tu.</i>	8	10	19	25	<i>Kent</i>
<i>Maidstone, th.</i>	8	11	27	36	<i>Kent</i>
<i>Hareham</i>	6	8	33	44	<i>Kent</i>
<i>Ashford, f.</i>	8	12	41	59	<i>Kent</i>
<i>Hith, f.</i>	8	12	48	68	<i>Kent</i>

VI. The Road from *London* to *Lewis* and *Newhaven*.

<i>Newhaven</i> Road,					
<i>Croydon, f.</i>	10	11	10	11	<i>Surry</i>
<i>Godstone</i>	17	9	17	2	<i>Surry</i>
<i>East-Greenstead, th.</i>	8	10	25	30	<i>Suffex</i>
<i>Sheffield-Green</i>	6	8	31	38	<i>Suffex</i>
<i>Lewis, f.</i>	9	12	40	50	<i>Suffex</i>
<i>Newhaven</i>	5	5	45	57	<i>Suffex</i>

VII. The Road from *London* to *Arundel*.

<i>Arundel</i> Road,					
<i>Wantagebridge</i>	6	8	6	8	<i>Surry</i>
<i>Epsum</i>	6	7	12	15	<i>Surry</i>
<i>Darking, th.</i>	8	9	20	24	<i>Surry</i>
<i>Rohook</i>	9	11	29	35	<i>Surry</i>
<i>Billinghurst</i>	6	6	35	41	<i>Suffex</i>
<i>Parham</i>	7	8	42	49	<i>Suffex</i>
<i>Arundel, w. f.</i>	4	6	46	55	<i>Suffex</i>

## VIII. The

VIII. The Road from *London* to *Portsmouth*, —  
to *Chichester*.

<i>Portsmouth Road,</i>	<i>Partic.</i>		<i>Totals,</i>		<i>County,</i>
	<i>cm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>	<i>cm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>	
<i>Wansworth</i>	5	6	5	6	<i>Surry</i>
<i>Kingstone, f.</i>	5	6	10	12	<i>Surry</i>
<i>Cobham</i>	7	8	17	20	<i>Surry</i>
<i>Guilford, f.</i>	8	10	25	30	<i>Surry</i>
<i>Godolming</i>	3	4	28	34	<i>Surry</i>
<i>Lippock</i>	10	12	38	46	<i>Southam.</i>
<i>Petersfield, f.</i>	7	8	45	54	<i>Southam.</i>
<i>Harnden</i>	6	7	51	61	<i>Southam.</i>
<i>Portsmouth, th. f.</i>	9	11	60	72	<i>Southam.</i>
<i>Chichester Road,</i>					
<i>Godolming</i>			28	34	<i>Surry</i>
<i>Chidingfold</i>	5	7	33	41	<i>Surry</i>
<i>Midhurst, th.</i>	8	10	41	51	<i>Suffex</i>
<b>CHICHESTER, w. f.</b>	9	11	50	62	<i>Suffex</i>

IX. The Road from *London* to *Salisbury*, *Exeter*,  
*Plimouth*, and *Lands-End*, — to *Winchester*, and  
*Pool*, — to *Southampton*, — to *Weymouth*, —  
to *Minhead*.

<i>Lands-End Road,</i>					
<i>New-Brentford, tu.</i>	8	10	8	10	<i>Middlesex</i>
<i>Hounslow</i>	2	2	10	12	<i>Middlesex</i>
<i>Stanes, fr.</i>	5	7	15	19	<i>Middlesex</i>
<i>Bagshot</i>	8	10	23	29	<i>Surry</i>
<i>Hartley-Row</i>	8	9	31	38	<i>Southam.</i>
<i>Basing-stoke, w.</i>	8	10	39	48	<i>Southam.</i>
<i>Whitchurch</i>	10	11	49	59	<i>Southam.</i>
<i>Andover, f.</i>	6	7	55	66	<i>Southam.</i>

Part of Lands-End Road,	Partic.		Totals,		County,
	cm.	mm.	cm.	mm.	
Middle Wallop	6	7	61	73	Southam.
SALISBURY, Tu. S.	9	11	70	84	Wilts
Four Mile Post	7	8	77	92	Wilts
Shaftsbury, f.	11	12	88	104	Dorset
Sherborne, th. f.	12	15	100	119	Dorset
Evil, or Yeovell, f.	4	5	104	124	Somerset
Crewkern, f.	6	9	110	133	Somerset
Axminster, f.	9	13	119	146	Devon
Honiton, f.	7	10	126	156	Devon
EXETER, w. f.	12	16	138	172	Devon
Chidly, f.	8	9	146	181	Devon
Ashburton, f.	7	9	153	190	Devon
Brent	16	7	159	197	Devon
Woodland	6	7	165	204	Devon
Plymouth, m. th.	8	10	173	214	Devon
Lowe, f.	12	16	185	230	Cornwal
Foy, f.	7	9	192	239	Cornwal
Trenawry	5	6	197	245	Cornwal
Tregony, f.	8	10	205	255	Cornwal
Blow-cold-wind	10	12	215	267	Cornwal
Blewstone	4	5	219	272	Cornwal
Marketjew, th.	9	13	228	285	Cornwal
Pensance, th.	2	3	230	288	Cornwal
Sennam	8	10	238	298	Cornwal
Pool Road,					
Bagshot			23	29	Surry
Farnham, th.	9	12	32	41	Surry
Alton, f.	7	9	39	50	Southam.
Alresford, th.	8	9	47	59	Southam.
WINCHESTER, w. f.	7	8	54	67	Southam.
Rumsey, f.	9	11	63	78	Southam.

Part of Pool Road.	Partic.		Totals,		County,
	<i>cm.</i>	<i>msm.</i>	<i>cm.</i>	<i>msm.</i>	
Castlemalwood.	6	8	69	86	Southam.
Ringwood, w.	8	10	77	96	Southam.
Knaston	6	8	83	104	Dorset
Pool, m. th.	5	6	88	110	Dorset
Southampton Road.					
Alresford, th.			47	59	Southam.
Twiford	7	9	54	68	Southam.
Swaland	5	6	60	74	Southam.
Southampton, tu. f.	3	3	63	77	Southam.
Weymouth Road.					
Basingstoke, w.			39	48	Southam.
Cramborn	9	12	43	60	Southam.
Stockbridge	7	9	55	69	Southam.
East Den	7	9	62	78	Southam.
Dunkton, f.	5	6	67	84	Wilts
Cranborn, w.	9	11	76	95	Dorset
Blanford, f.	9	12	85	107	Dorset
Milborn	6	8	91	115	Dorset
Dorchester, f.	6	8	97	123	Dorset
Weymouth, tu. f.	7	9	104	132	Dorset
Minhead Road.					
Andover, f.			55	66	Southam.
Ambrewsbury, f.	10	14	65	80	Wilts
Shawton	5	6	70	86	Wilts
Worminster, f.	10	13	80	99	Wilts
Maiden Bradley	5	7	85	106	Wilts
Brown, f.	8	9	93	115	Somerset
Lidford	7	8	100	123	Somerset

Part of Minhead Road,	Partic.		Totals,		County,
	cm.	mm.	cm.	mm.	
Ascot	8	10	108	133	Somerset
Bridgewater, th.	8	10	116	143	Somerset
Nether-Stowley	6	8	122	151	Somerset
Watchet, f.	6	8	128	159	Somerset
Minhead	5	7	133	166	Somerset

X. The Road from London to Marlborough and Bristol, --- to Gloucester and Hereford, --- to Wells, --- to Bath, --- to Monmouth and St. Davids, --- to Carmarthen.

Bristol Road,					
New Brentford, Tu.	8	10	8	10	Middlesex
Hounslow	2	2	10	12	Middlesex
Colebrook, w.	5	6	15	18	Bucks
Maidenhead, w.	7	9	22	27	Berks
Reading, f.	10	13	32	40	Berks
Woolhampton	9	10	41	50	Berks
Newbury, th.	6	6	47	56	Berks
Chilton-Foliot.	9	10	56	66	Wilts
Marleborough, f.	6	9	62	75	Wilts
Caln, tu.	10	13	72	88	Wilts
Chippenham, f.	5	6	77	94	Wilts
Marshfield, tu.	7	9	84	103	Gloucester
BRISTOL, w. f.	10	12	94	115	Gl. & S.
Gloucester and Hereford Road,					
Maidenhead, w.			22	27	Berks
Henly, th.	7	8	29	35	Oxford
Nettlebed	4		33	40	Oxford
Hensington	6	6	39	46	Oxford
Abington, m. f.	7	9	46	55	Berks

Faringdon,

Part of Gloucester and Hereford Road,	Partic.		Totals,		County,
	cm.	mm.	cm.	mm.	
Faringdon, Tu.	10	13	56	68	Berks
Letchlade, tu.	4	6	60	74	Gloucester
Lairford, th.	2	3	62	77	Gloucester
Barnsley	4	6	66	83	Gloucester
Perrots-bridge	3	4	69	87	Gloucester
Burlip-hill	7	8	76	95	Gloucester
GLOCESTER, w. f.	5	7	81	102	Gloucester
Huntley	5	8	86	110	Gloucester
Ross, th.	6	8	92	118	Hereford
HERTFORD, w. f. f.	10	13	102	131	Hereford
<i>Wells Road,</i>					
Marlborough, f.			62	75	Wilts
Devizes, th.	10	14	72	89	Wilts
Tourbridge, f.	8	10	80	99	Wilts
Kilmerston	8	10	88	109	Somerset.
WELLS, w. f.	8	11	95	120	Somerset.
<i>Bath Road,</i>					
Chippenham, f.			77	94	Wilts
Pickwick	3	5	80	99	Wilts.
Bathford	4	5	84	104	Somerset.
BATH, w. f.	3	4	87	108	Somerset.
<i>St. David's Road,</i>					
GLOCESTER, w. f.			81	102	Gloucester
Great Dean, m.	8	12	89	114	Gloucester
Coverd	6	8	95	122	Gloucester
Monmouth, f.	4	5	99	127	Monmouth
New-Church	9	12	108	139	Monmouth
Newport, f.	8	12	116	151	Monmouth

Part of St. David's Road,	Partic.		Totals,		County,
	cm.	mm.	cm.	mm.	
Cardiff, W. S.	10	12	126	163	Glamorg.
Combridge, tu.	10	12	136	175	Glamorg.
Newbridge	5	7	141	182	Glamorg.
Aberavon	9	11	150	193	Glamorg.
Swansey, w. f.	6	9	156	202	Glamorg.
Llanelli, tu.	9	11	165	213	Cardmar.
Kidwelly, tu.	6	8	171	221	Cardmar.
Llacharn, f.	6	8	177	229	Cardmar.
Llangiddo	8	10	185	239	Pembrook
Haverford, w. th. f.	10	13	195	252	Pembrook
Rock	6	8	201	260	Pembrook
St. David's	6	7	207	267	Pembrook
<b>Carmarthen Road,</b>					
Monmouth, f.			99	127	Monmouth
Llantilio Crusey	7	8	106	135	Monmouth
Abergavenny, tu.	5	6	111	142	Monmouth
Grecowel th.	4	7	115	148	Brecknock
Brecknock, w. f.	8	13	123	161	Brecknock
Redbrue	6	8	129	169	Brecknock
Llanidiffry	8	11	137	180	Brecknock
Abermarlas	5	6	142	186	Cardmar.
Rue Raddor	6	8	148	194	Cardmar.
Carmarthen, w. f.	9	12	159	206	Cardmar.
<b>XI. The Road from London to Oxford, Worcester, and Aberystwith, — to Buckingham, — to Ludlow and Montgomery.</b>					
<b>Aberystwith Road,</b>					
Aston	6	8	6	8	Middlesex
Uxbridge, th.	9	10	15	18	Middlesex
Beaconsfield, th.	7	8	22	26	Bucks

Part of Abereſtwith,	Partic.		Totals,		County,
	cm.	mm.	cm.	mm.	
High-Wickham, F.	5	6	27	32	Bucks
Stoken-Church	5	6	32	38	Oxford
Tetſworth	5	6	37	44	Oxford
Whately-Bidge	4	5	41	49	Oxford
OXFORD, w. f.	6	6	47	55	Oxford
Woodſtock, tu.	6	8	53	63	Oxford
Enſton	5	6	58	69	Oxford
Morton-in-Marſh	10	13	68	82	Gloceſter
Broadway	5	8	73	90	Gloceſter
Perſhore, tu.	7	12	80	102	Worceſter
WORCESTER, w. f. f.	6	10	86	112	Worceſter
Bromyard, m.	10	12	96	124	Hereford
Lemſter	8	11	104	135	Hereford
Prefſain, f.	8	13	112	148	Radnor
Ichon River	8	13	120	161	Radnor
Raiadergwy	6	9	126	170	Radnor
Brunant	9	14	135	184	Cardig.
Abereſtwith, m.	11	15	146	199	Cardig.
Buckingham Road,					
Uxbridge, th.			15	18	Middleſex
Emersham, tu.	9	11	24	29	Bucks
Wendover, th.	6	9	30	38	Bucks
Alesbury, f.	4	5	34	43	Bucks
East-Glaydon	6	10	40	53	Bucks
Buckingham, f.	4	7	44	61	Bucks
Montgomery Road.					
WORCESTER, w. f. f.			86	112	Worceſter
Stockton	9	12	95	124	Worceſter
Tenbury, tu.	6	7	101	131	Worceſter
Ludlow, m.	5	8	106	139	Salop
Newton	5	7	111	146	Salop
Bishops-Caſtle, f.	5	7	116	152	Salop
Montgomery, th.	6	7	122	159	Montgom.



XII. The Road from London to Coventry, Litchfield, Chester, Denbigh, and Holyhead, — to Baldock, St. Neots, and Oakham, — to Bedford, Wellingborough, and Oakham, — to Northampton, Leicester, and Derby, — to Shrewsbury, — to Lancaster, Kendal, and Carlisle.

Holyhead Road,	Partic.		Totals,		County,
	cm.	mm.	cm.	mm.	
Highgate	4	5	4	5	Middlesex
Barnet, M.	6	7	10	12	Hartford.
St. Albans, f.	10	10	20	22	Hartford.
Dunstable, w.	10	12	30	34	Bedford.
Little Brickhill	7	10	37	44	Bucks
Stony Stretford, f.	7	9	44	53	Bucks
Towcester, tu.	6	8	50	61	Northam.
Darventry, w.	10	12	60	73	Northam.
Dunchurch	6	8	66	81	Warwick.
COVENTRY, f.	8	11	74	92	Warwick.
Coleshill, w.	8	11	82	103	Warwick.
Wishaw-Green	4	5	86	108	Warwick.
LITCHFIELD, tu. f.	8	10	94	118	Stafford.
Rugely, tu.	5	8	99	126	Stafford.
Brine-pits	5	7	104	133	Stafford.
Stone, tu.	6	7	110	140	Stafford.
Pipe-yare	9	12	119	152	Stafford.
Namptwich, f.	7	10	126	162	Chester
Torperly	7	9	133	171	Chester
CHESTER, w. f.	7	11	140	182	Chester
Harding	5	7	145	189	Flint
Northop	3	5	148	194	Flint
Smellmills	6	7	154	201	Denbigh
Denbigh, w.	6	8	160	209	Denbigh
Bettus	7	11	167	220	Denbigh
Aberconway, f.	7	9	174	229	Carnarv.
Penpenmaur	5	6	179	235	Carnarv.

Part of Holyhead Road,	Partic.		Totals, County,	
	cm.	mm.	cm.	mm.
Beaumaris, W. S.	5	6	184	241 Anglesey
Llangavenny	9	10	193	251 Anglesey
Rudband-bridge	6	7	199	258 Anglesey
Holy-head	9	11	208	269 Anglesey
Oakham Road,				
Barnet, m.			20	12 Hartford
Hatfield, th.	7	8	17	20 Hartford
Stevenage, f.	8	11	25	31 Hartford
Baldock, th.	4	6	29	37 Hartford
Biggleswade, w.	5	8	34	45 Bedford
St. Neots, th.	8	11	42	56 Huntingt
Great Catworth	7	10	49	66 Huntingt
Lidford	5	8	54	74 Northam.
Dean	6	8	60	82 Northam.
Oakham, f.	8	13	68	95 Rutland
Bedford Road,				
St. Albans, f.			20	22 Hartford
Luton, m.	8	10	28	32 Bedford
Barton Clay	5	8	33	40 Bedford
Bedford, tu. f.	7	10	40	50 Bedford
Chellington	6	9	46	59 Bedford
Wellingborough, w.	6	9	52	68 Northam.
Kettering, f.	5	7	57	75 Northam.
Rockingham	8	10	65	85 Northam.
Uppingham, w.	4	5	69	90 Rutland
Oakham, f.	5	6	74	96 Rutland

Derby Road,	Partic.		Totals,		County,
	cm.	mm.	cm.	mm.	
Stony-Stratford, F.	-		44	53	Bucks
Kings-Grafton	4	5	48	58	Northam
Northampton, f.	6	9	54	67	Northam.
Brixworth	5	7	59	54	Northam.
Harborough, tu.	7	10	66	84	Leicester
Great Glen	7	9	73	93	Leicester
LEICESTER, f.	5	6	78	99	Leicester
Mountsorrel, m.	5	5	83	104	Leicester
Loughborough, th.	3	3	86	107	Leicester
Kegworth	4	5	90	112	Leicester
Derby, f.	8	10	98	122	Derby
Shrewsbury Road,					
COVENTRY, f.			74	92	Warwick
Meriden	4	6	78	98	Warwick
Birmingham, th.	10	11	88	109	Warwick
Dudley	8	10	96	119	Worcester
Round Oak	6	8	102	127	Stafford
Bridgnorth, f.	6	8	108	135	Salop
Wenlock, m.	6	8	114	143	Salop
Shrewsbury, w. th. f.	10	13	124	156	Salop
Carlisle Road,					
Stone, tu.			110	140	Stafford
Newcastle, m.	6	8	116	148	Stafford
Brereton-Green	8	13	124	161	Chester
Lastock	5	8	129	169	Chester
Warrington, w.	7	11	136	18	Lancaster
Newton	5	5	141	185	Lancaster
Wigan, m. f.	7	8	148	193	Lancaster
Renchmore	7	9	155	202	Lancaster
Preston, w. f. f.	7	7	162	209	Lancaster
Baxton	5	6	167	215	Lancaster

Part of <i>Carlisle Road</i> ,	<i>Partic.</i>		<i>Totals,</i>		County,
	<i>CTH.</i>	<i>MYN.</i>	<i>CTH.</i>	<i>MYN.</i>	
<i>Garstang</i> , Th.	5	5	172	220	<i>Lancast.</i>
<i>Elhill</i>	5	5	177	225	<i>Lancast.</i>
<i>Lancaster</i> , f.	5	5	182	230	<i>Lancast.</i>
<i>Burton</i> , tu.	9	12	191	242	<i>Westmor.</i>
<i>Kendal</i> , f.	9	12	200	254	<i>Westmor.</i>
<i>Hause-house</i>	6	9	206	263	<i>Westmor.</i>
<i>Thurnby</i>	7	10	213	273	<i>Westmor.</i>
<i>Penrith</i> , tu.	5	7	218	280	<i>Cumberl.</i>
<i>Hesket</i>	7	9	225	289	<i>Cumberl.</i>
<b>CARLISLE</b> f.	7	9	232	298	<i>Cumberl.</i>

### *The Table of ROADS Described.*

The first Column contains the Names of Places wherein Cities are in Capital Letters, as in *Berwick Road*, *YORK*, &c, and Market-Towns in Italic, as *Hoddesdon*, &c. The Letters after them shew the Days their Markets are kept on. The second Column shews the Distance of one Place from another : And the third, the Distance of each from *London*, in Computed and Measured Miles ; *CTH.* stands for Computed, and *MYN.* for Measured Miles. The last shews the County each Town and City lies in ; a thing of great use in directing of Post Letters and Parcels.

## A N

## Alphabetical Account

OF all the

*Carriers, Waggoners, and Stage-Coaches that come to London, Westminster, and Southwark, from all Parts of England and Wales, with the Days of their going out.*

## A

**A** *Bington Waggon, White Horse in Friday-street, saturday; and Saracen's Head in Friday-street, thursday.*

*Aston Coach, Talbot in the Strand, every day.*

*Agmondesham Waggon, Angel in Holborn, tuesday and saturday.*

*Aldenham Waggon, White Horse by Fleet-ditch, friday.*

*St. Albans Waggon, Cock in Aldersgate-street, monday, wednesday, and friday; and the Coach, Bell in Aldersgate-street, tuesday, thursday, and saturday.*

*Ampt*

*Amptbil* Carrier, Pewter Platter in *St John's street*; and the Waggon, Cock in *Aldersgate-street*, Wednesday.

*Andover* Waggon, King's-Arms on *Holborn-bridge*, thursday.

*Arundel* ——— Queen's-Head in *Southwark*, thursday.

*Asby-de-la-Zouch* Carrier, Ax in *Aldermanbury*, monday.

*Ashford* Carrier, Star on *Fish street-hill*, thursday.

*Atterson* Carrier, Castle at *Smithfield-barrs*, monday.

*Aylesbury* Waggon, Lamb, back-side of *St. Clements*, friday: Saracen's-head on *Snow-hill*, wednesday: George by *Holborn-conduit*, thursday: Crown in *Holbourn*, the Coach, monday, wednesday, friday; black Swan in *Holborn*, the Coach, tuesday, saturday.

## B.

**B** *Arnet* Coach, from the Swan with two Necks in *St. John's-street*, every day.

*Bakewell* Carrier, Blossoms-Inn, friday, once in three weeks.

*Basingstoke* Waggon, from the Bell-Savage on *Ludgate-hill*, saturday. King's-Arms on *Holborn-bridge*, thursday: Saracen's-head on *Snow-hill*, friday: Coach, King's Head in the *Strand*, tuesday, thursday, saturday.

*Battle* Carrier, Spur in *Southwark*, thursday.

*Barkin* Coach, Three Nuns without *Aldgate*, every day.

*Baldock* Wag. Cock in *Old-street*, tuesday and friday: Red Lion in *Red-cross-street* wednesday and saturday.

*Barb and Bristol Coach*, Bell in the *Strand*, monday, wednesday, friday : Swan near *Somerset-house*, monday, tuesday. *Carrier*, Three Cups in *Breadstreet*, saturday : Talbot in the *Strand*, monday, thursday. *Coach*, Chequer near *Charing cross*, tuesday.

*Banbury Carrier*, Saracen's-head in *Carter-lane*, thursday. *Waggon*, from the Ram in *Smithfield*, thursday.

*Barnestaple and Bidyford Carrier*, from the Bull and Mouth near *Aldersgate*, saturday, once a fortnight.

*Beckley Coach*, Cross keys in *Gracechurch-street*, friday.

*Beadly Carrier*, Ipswich-arms in *Cullum-street*, monday.

*Berkhamstead Coach*, Bell in *Holborn*, tuesday, thursday, saturday.

*Benham Waggon*, Chequer in *Holborn*, monday.

*Bedford Carrier*, Cock in *Aldersgate street*, wednesday : Wind-mill in *St. John's-street*, wednesday : Bell in *Aldersgate-street*, wednesday : Red Lion in *Aldersgate-street*, thursday.

*Betsfield Wag.* Castle at *Smithfield-bars*, thursday.

*Biglesworth Wag.* Swan with two Necks in *St. John's-street*, tuesday. *Carrier*, Pewter Platter in *St. John's-street*, saturday.

*Bellericay Wag.* Blue Boar in *Whitechappel*, thursday. *Coach*, from the same Place, wednesday, saturday.

*Bisciter Wag.* Ball in *Holborn*, wednesday.

*Bishopstafford Waggon*, from the Pewter Pot in *Leadenhall-street*, tuesday. *Coach*, same Place, every day. *Wag.* One Swan without *Bishopsgate*, wednesday.

*Blackburn Carrier*, Blossoms-Inn in *Lawrence-lane*, friday.

*Balton-Berry Car.* Blossoms-Inn in *Lawrence-lane*, friday.

*Bouden Waggon*, Ram in *Smithfield*, thursday.

*Bristol Wag.* King's-Arms at *Holborn-bridge*, friday : *White Swan* at *Holborn-bridge*, friday. *Carrier*, Three Cups in *Bread-street*, wednesday and saturday. *Coach*, Bell-Savage on *Ludgate-hill*, monday and thursday : *Saracen's-head* in *Friday-street*, monday and thursday.

*Brentwood Car.* Crown without *Aldgate*, wednesday and saturday. *Coaches*, Blue Boar without *Aldgate*, tuesday, thursday, and saturday.

*Brantry Wag.* Pewter Pot in *Leadenhall street*, friday. *Coach*, Cross-keys in *Gracechurch street*, tuesday, thursday, and saturday.

*Bridgenorth Coach*, Blue Boar in *Holborn*, monday.

*Brainford Coach*, White Horse in *Fetter-lane*, every day.

*Brackley Wag.* Oxford-arms in *Warwick-lane*, saturday.

*Bredhemstone Carrier*, Queen's head in *Southwark*, thursday.

*Bradford Car.* Rose in *Smithfield*, thursday.

*Brickhill Car.* Saracen's-head in *Carter-lane*, wednesday.

*Broomingham and Wolverhampton Car.* Castle and Faulcon by *Aldersgate*, saturday.

*Buckingham Wag.* Saracen's head on *Snodgrass*, wednesday. *Carrier*, George in *Smithfield*, wednesday.

*Burford Carrier*, Bell in *Friday-street*, thursday. *Waggon*, Bell in the *Strand*, wednesday.

*Buntingford Car.* One Swan without *Bishopsgate*, tuesday, friday. *Coach*, Dolphin without *Bishopsgate*, tuesday, thursday, saturday.



*Burwash* Carrier, Queen's head in *Southwark*, thursday.

*Bury* (St. Edmunds) Wag. Bull within *Bishopsgate*, thursday. Coach, same Place on thursday : Green Dragon within *Bishopsgate*, monday and friday.

*Blandford* — Castle in *Smithfield*, monday and thursday.

## C.

*Cambridge* Carrier, One Swan without *Bishopsgate*, monday, wednesday : Vine in *Bishopsgate-street*, friday : Green Dragon in *Bishopsgate-street*, wednesday, thursday, friday : Bull in *Bishopsgate-street*, monday, wednesday, thursday, friday. Waggon, Dolphin without *Bishopsgate*, friday : Four Swans in *Bishopsgate-street*, there times a week : Cross-keys in *Gracechurch-street*, friday. Coach, Bull in *Bishopsgate-street*, monday, wednesday, friday.

*Camden* — Saracen's-head on *Snow-hill*, Saturday. *Canterbury* Carrier, *Billingsgate* Coffee-House, thursday : Dark-house at *Billingsgate*, monday, thursday. Coach, White-hart in *Southwark*, every day : Star on *Fish-street*, monday, thursday ; Summer-time, every day.

*Castle-Albby* Waggon, Castle at *Smithfield-bars*, thursday.

*Cesford* — Wind-mill in *St. John's-street*, wednesday.

*Cheffon* — Dolphin without *Bishopsgate*, tuesday, thursday, saturday.

*Chebbunt* Coach, Flying-horse without *Bishopsgate*, every day.

*Chipton-Norton* Car. Bear and Ragged Staff in *Smithfield*, thursday.

*Chalby Waggon, Rose at 'Holborn-bridge, Thursday.*

*Chelmsford Wag. Cross keys in Gracechurch-street, wednesday, saturday. Coach, tuesday, thursday, saturday.*

*Chestham Wag. White Horse at Fleet-ditch, by Holborn-bridge, wednesday, saturday.*

*Chesterfield Carrier, Castle in Wood-street, Friday.*

*Chestenham Car. Saracen's-head in Carter-lane, saturday.*

*Chichester Car. White Hart in Southwark, thursday, friday.*

*Chittenstone Carrier, White Horse in Southwark, thursday.*

*Cirencester Wag. King's Head in the Old-Change, friday.*

*Clapham Coach, Spread-Eagle in Gracechurch-street, every day : Cross keys in Gracechurch-street, every day.*

*Clare Car. Spread-Eagle in Gracechurch-street, thursday.*

*Copel Car. Cock in Aldersgate-street, wednesday.*

*Codtingham Car. Rose in Smithfield, thursday.*

*Coventry Wag. Ram in Smithfield, thursday, saturday.*

*Colchester Wag. Cross-keys in Gracechurch-street, friday : from the Saracen's-head within Aldgate, friday. Coach, Spread-Eagle in Gracechurch-street.*

*Coddicote Coach, George in Aldersgate-street, tuesday, saturday.*

*Coxel Car. Spread Eagle in Gracechurch-street, friday.*

*Croydon Coach, Grey-hound in Southwark, every day.*

*Cranborne Carrier, Talbot in Southwark, thursday.*

*Cranden-long*, George in *Smithfield*, friday.  
*Cranfield Car*. George in *Aldersgate-street*, thurs-  
 day.

## D.

*D* *Arby Waggon*, Castle at *Smithfield bars*, mon-  
 day.

*Daventry Carrier*, Castle in *Smithfield*, thursday :  
*Lam* in *Smithfield*, monday. *Waggon*, Three  
*Cups* in *St. John's street*, thursday. *Coach*, from  
 the same Place, monday.

*Danten Car*. George in *Drury lane*, thursday.

*Devises Wag*. Bull and Mouth near *Aldersgate*,  
 thursday.

*Dorchester Coach*, Bell in the *Strand*, monday,  
 thursday.

*Devon Wag*. King's-head in *Southwark* thursday,  
 saturday. *Coach*, White Hart in *Southwark*.

*Dorington Wag*. Castle in *Smithfield*, thursday.

*Dorset*, Castle in *Smithfield*, monday, thurs-  
 day.

*Dunstable Wag*. Three Cups in *Aldersgate-street*,  
 tuesday, friday. *Coach*. from the same Place,  
 tuesday, thursday, saturday.

*Dunchurch*, — Castle in *Smithfield*, thursday.

*Dunmore Wag*. Three Nuns without *Alagate*,  
 thursday.

## E.

*E* *Atton-bridge Car*. White Horse in *Southwark*,  
 tuesday.

*Eastwick Car*. One Swan without *Bishopsgate*,  
 thursday, saturday.

*Edmonton Coach*, Four Swans in *Bishopsgate-street*, every day : *Bull* in *Bishopsgate-street*, every day.

*Egham Coach*, Black Lion in *Water-lane*, tuesday, thursday, saturday.

*Ely* ——— *Green Dragon* in *Bishopsgate-street*, thursday.

*Enfield Coach*, Four Swans in *Bishopsgate-street*, every Day : *Coach* within *Bishopsgate*, every day.

*Epsom Coach*, Cross-keys in *Gracechurch-street*, tuesday, thursday, saturday : *Spread Eagle* in *Gracechurch-street*, every day.

*Epping Coach*, Nag's-head without *Aldgate*, wednesday.

*Exursham Wag*. *Castle* in *Woodstreet*, saturday.

*Exeter Car*. Bell in *Friday-street*, monday : *Saracen's-head* in *Friday-street*, saturday. *Wag*. *Rose* on *Holborn-bridge*, monday : *King's Arms* at *Holborn-bridge*, wednesday. *Coach*, *Saracen's-head* in *Friday-street*, monday, wednesday, friday.

## F.

**F** *Aringdon Wag*. Bell in *Holborn*; thursday.

*Fenny-stanton Wag*. *Katherine-wheel* without *Bishopsgate*, friday.

*Fetking Car*. *Grey-hound* in *Southwark*, thursday.

*Finchley Coach*, Swan with two Necks in *Saint John's-street*, every day.

*Frome Wag*. *King's-arms* at *Holborn-bridge*, friday.

*Ferdingbridge Wag*. *Oxford Arms* in *Warwick-lane*, saturday.

*Fulworth Wag*. *Ram* in *Smithfield*, thursday.

G *Gainsborough*

## G.

**G** Ainsborough Car. Red Lion in *Aldersgate-street*,  
monday.

Glocester Wag. King's-head in the *Old Change*,  
saturday : *Blossoms-Inn* in *Lawrence-lane*, friday.  
Coach, Bolt and Tun in *Fleetstreet*, monday, wed-  
nesday.

Godlyman Car. King's head in *Southwark*, thurs-  
day.

Grantham Coach and Wag. Cross-keys in *Whita-  
cross-street*, monday

Gristead Car. Half-moon in *Southwark*, wed-  
nesday, saturday.

Grandon Wag. George in *Smithfield*, thursday.

Guilford Wag. Queen's-head in *Southwark*, tues-  
day. Coach, same place, tuesday, friday : Coach,  
Talbot in the *Strand*, tuesday, wednesday, friday,  
saturday : Coach, Bell in the *Strand*, tuesday, wed-  
nesday, friday, saturday.

Grantham — Red Lion in *Aldersgate-street*,  
monday.

## H.

**H** Allifax Car. White Horse at *Cripplegate*, thurs-  
day : Bell in *Wood-street*, thursday.

Harrow on the hill Wag. Unicorn in *Holborn*, every  
day. Coach, Crown in *Holborn*, monday, wednes-  
day, saturday.

Harlington Car. Golden Lion in *St. John's street*,  
wednesday.

Harding Wag. Cock in *Aldersgate street*, tuesday,  
friday.

Hadnam Wag. Talbot in the *Strand*, friday.

*Harringworth Waggon*, Castle in *Smithfield*, thursday.

*Harwich Coach*, Saracen's-head within *Aldgate*, tuesday, friday.

*Hamstead Coach*, Cock and Dolphin in *Grays-Inn-lane*, every day : King's-head in the same Lane, every day : Bell in *Holborn* every day.

*Hatfield Wag.* Spread Eagle in *Gracechurch-street*, friday. Coach, Red Lion in *Aldersgate-street*, tuesday, thursday, saturday.

*Hadham Coach and Waggon*, Bull in *Bishopsgate-street*, saturday.

*Heamstead Wag.* George on *Holborn bridge*, wednesday, saturday.

*Hendon Coach*, Bell in *Holborn*, monday, wednesday, saturday.

*Hertford Car.* Four Swans within *Bishopsgate*, tuesday, friday : Bull in *Bishopsgate-street*, tuesday, thursday, saturday. Coach, Vine in *Bishopsgate-street*, tuesday, friday. Coach-Waggon, One Swan without *Bishopsgate*, tuesday, friday.

*Hereford Car.* Cross-keys in *Wood-street*, saturday.

*Hitching Waggon*, Three Arrows in *Golden-lane*, tuesday, friday : Cock in *Old-street*, tuesday, friday. Carrier, Swan in *St. John's-street*, thursday. Coach, from the Bell in *Smithfield*, tuesday, thursday, saturday.

*Highworth Waggon*, George on *Holborn bridge*, monday : Oxford-arms in *Warwick lane*, monday.

*Hooknorton Waggon*, Rose on *Holborn bridge*, thursday.

*Horsmountly Carrier*, King's head in *Southwark*, thursday.

*Houlston Coach*, Bull within *Bishopsgate*, tuesday, thursday, saturday. Coach, at the Dolphin without *Bishopsgate*, the same days.

*Hornchurch Wag.* White Hart without *Aldgate*, wednesday, friday. *Coach*, Three Nuns without *Aldgate*, three days a week.

*Horsham Car.* White Hart in *Southwark*, wednesday.

*Huntington Carrier*, Three Cups in *Aldersgate-street*, thursday : and from the Red Lion in *Aldersgate-street*, on the same day.

*Hull Carrier*, Red Lion in *Aldersgate-street*, monday.

*Husley Car.* George in *Drury-lane*, thursday.

*High Ruden Wag.* Three Nuns without *Aldgate*, thursday.

## I.

*Ilford Coach*, Crown without *Aldgate*, every day.

*Ingershoe Wag.* Three Nuns without *Aldgate*, wednesday.

*Joe (St.) Carrier*, Red Lion without *Bishopsgate*, thursday.

*Ipswich Wag.* Cross-keys in *Gracechurch-street*, thursday. *Coach*, same Place, Winter-time, thursday, monday ; Summer-time, monday, wednesday, friday.

## K.

*Kenton Carrier*, Three Cups in *Aldersgate-street*, friday.

*Kendal Car.* Castle in *Wood-street*, friday.

*Kempson Car.* Rose in *Smithfield*, wednesday.

*Kissing Car.* Bell in *Basinghall-street*, thursday.

*Wag.* Rose in *Smithfield*, thursday.

- Kington Wag.* George in *Smishfield*, thursday.  
*Kigly Car.* White Horse without *Cripplegate*,  
 friday.  
*Kidderminster Wag.* Saracen's-head on *Snow-hill*,  
 saturday.  
*Kingsclear Wag.* George in *Drury-lane*, thurs-  
 day.  
*Kingslangley Wag.* White Horse by *Fleet-ditch*,  
 tuesday, friday.

## L

- L** *Avenham Carrier*, Cross-keys in *Gracechurch-  
 street*, friday.  
*Layton-Buzard Car.* Saracen's head in *Carter-lane*,  
 wednesday. *Wag.* Saracen's-head on *Snow-hill*,  
 friday.  
*Lancaster Car.* Swan with two Necks in *Lad-  
 lane*, friday.  
*Lamburn Wag.* Bell-Savage on *Ludgate-hill*,  
 thursday.  
*Lewes Car.* George in *Southwark*, thursday : *Ta-  
 bot* in *Southwark*, thursday.  
*Leitherhead Wag.* King's-head in *Southwark*, wed-  
 nesday, saturday. Coach, same place, tuesday,  
 saturday.  
*Lempster Car.* Bull and Mouth near *Aldersgate*,  
 saturday.  
*Leeds Car.* Axe in *Aldermanbury*, friday : White  
 Horse without *Cripplegate*, friday.  
*Liechester Wag.* Rose in *Smishfield*, monday.  
*Litterworth Wag.* Ram in *Smishfield*, thurs-  
 day.  
*Litchfield* ——— George in *Aldersgate-street*,  
 tuesday.  
*Linton Wag.* Four Swans in *Bishopgate-street*,  
 thursday.



*Lincoln* — Red Lion in *Aldersgate-street*, mon-  
day.

*Loughborough* Car. Red Lion in *Aldersgate-street*,  
monday.

*Lough* Car. George in *Aldersgate-street*, mon-  
day.

*Low-Layton* Coach, Crown without *Aldgate*, every  
day.

*Ludlow* Car. George in *Aldersgate-street*, saturday.

*Lutton* Coach, Cock in *Aldersgate-street*, tuesday,  
thursday, saturday.

*Lyn* Coach, Green Dragon in *Bishopsgate-street*,  
monday.

## M.

**M***ayfield* Carrier, Grey-hound in *Southwark*,  
thursday.

*Mansfield* Car. George in *Smithfield*, monday.

*Marlborough* Wag. Rose at *Holborn bridge*, wed-  
nesday; same Place on thursday. Car. White  
Swan on *Holborn bridge*, thursday. Coach, Angel  
back-side of *St. Clements*, thursday.

*Marlow (Great)* Wag. same Place, friday.

*Manchester* Car. Axe in *Aldermanbury*, friday:  
*Blossoms-Inn* in *Lawrence-lane*, friday.

*Maxfield* Car. Swan with two Necks in *Lad-lane*,  
friday.

*Malden* Waggon, Blue Boar in *Whitechappel*,  
thursday. Coach, from the same Place, wednesday  
and saturday.

*Maidstone* Carrier, King's-head in *Southwark*,  
thursday. Coach, Star on *Fish-street-hill*, tuesday,  
saturday.

*Marshgibbon* Car. Saracen's-head in *Carter-lane*,  
wednesday.

Mauil Carrier, Greyhound in *Southwark*, thursday.

Maidenhead Coach, Black Lion in *Water lane*, Fleet-street, every day.

Midhurst Car. White Hart in *Southwark*, wednesday.

Miltonmowberry — Ram in *Smithfield*, monday.

Middlewich and Manchester Car. Axe in *Aldermanbury*, friday.

Monmouth Car. Bell in *Friday-street*, saturday.

## N.

N Atsford — Axe in *Aldermanbury*, friday.  
Newbery Waggon, King's-arms on *Holborn-bridge*, thursday.

Needs St.) Waggon, Three Cups in *Aldersgate-street*, monday. Carrier, Cock in *Aldersgate-street*, monday.

Newcastle Under-line Car. Swan with two Necks in *Lad lane*, monday.

Newport in Bucks Coach-Wag. Bull and Mouth near *Aldersgate*, thursday.

Newport in Shropshire Wag. Castle and Faulcon in *Aldersgate-street*, thursday.

Norwich Wag. Bull in *Bishopsgate-street*, wednesday. Coach, same Place, tuesday, thursday, saturday: Green Dragon in *Bishopsgate-street*, monday. Wag. same Place, friday. Horse-Car. Bull in *Bishopsgate-street*, friday.

Norwich in Cheshire, Axe in *Aldermanbury*, friday.

Nodleage Wag. Saracen's-head on *Snow hill*, thursday.

North hall Coach, George in *Aldersgate-street*, tuesday, thursday, saturday.

Notting-

*Nottingham Coach*, Ram in *Smithfield*, monday.  
*Waggon*, same Place, monday. *Coach*, Bell-  
*Savage* on *Ludgate hill*, monday.

*Northampton Wag.* Rose in *Smithfield*, thursday :  
 Ram in *Smithfield*, thursday.

*Newbery Wag.* Cross-keys in *Wood-street*, wednes-  
 day ; *Gerards-hall*, thursday. *Coach*, Bolt and  
*Tun* in *Fleet-street*, every day : *White Horse* in  
*Fleet street*, every day.

## O.

**O***akingham Waggon*, Oxford-arms in *Warwick-*  
*lane*, thursday : *White Horse* in *Friday-street*,  
 thursday. *Coach*, *White Swan* in *Swan-yard*, against  
*Semerfet-house*, every day.

*Olney Wag.* George in *Smithfield*, thursday.

*Onger Coach-Wag.* Crown without *Aldgate*,  
 tuesday, friday. *Coach*, same Place, tuesday, thurs-  
 day, saturday.

*Oxford Wag.* Oxford arms in *Warwick lane*, wed-  
 nesday. *Coach*, three days a week. *Coach-Wag.*  
*Saracen's-head* on *Snow-hill*, every day. *Coach*,  
*Black Swan* in *Holborn*, monday, wednesday, friday :  
*Grey-hound* in *Holborn*, tuesday, thursday, saturday :  
*Chequer* in *Holborn*, monday.

*Oundel Wag.* and Car. Ram in *Smithfield*, thurs-  
 day.

## P.

**P***ark street Waggon*, Cock in *Aldersgate street*,  
 tuesday and friday.

*Peterborough Carrier*, Bell in *Friday street*, thurs-  
 day.

*Petworth* Car. King's-head in *Southwark*, wednesday : *White Hart* in *Southwark*, thursday.

*Pool* — *Rose* at *Holborn-bridge* monday.

*Portsmouth* Waggon, *White Hart* in *Southwark*, thursday. Coach, same place, monday : *Cross-keys* in *Gracechurch-street*, monday, wednesday, and friday.

*Plaxton* — Ship in *Southwark*, wednesday, saturday.

*Preston* Carrier, *Castle* in *Wood-street*, friday.

*Puckridge* Carrier, *One Swan* without *Bishopsgate*, friday.

## R.

**R** *Reading* Waggon, *Cross-keys* in *Wood street*, wednesday : *Gerards-hall*, thursday. Coach, *Bolt and Tun* in *Fleet-street*, every day : *White Horse* in *Fleet-street*, every day.

*Richmond* Carrier, *White Horse* without *Cripple-gate*, monday.

*Royston* — *Vine* without *Bishopsgate*, friday.

*Rumford* Coach, *Saracen's-head* at *Aldgate*, every day.

*Rugby* Waggon-Car. *Ram* in *Smithfield*, thursday.

*Rye* Carrier, *Grey-hound* in *Southwark*, tuesday, friday.

## S.

**S** *Salisbury* Waggon, *King's-arms* on *Holborn-bridge*, monday, friday. Coach, *Angel* the back-side of *St. Clements*, monday, wednesday, and friday.

*Sandon* Carrier, *Red Lion* without *Bishopsgate*, friday.

*Sanford*.

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*Sanford Carrier*, *Saracen's-head* at *Aldgate*, *wednesday*.

*Saffron Walden Car.* *Vine* within *Bishopsgate*, *thursday*, *Coach*, *Blue Boar* without *Aldgate*, in *Summer* time every day.

*Shipton Wag.* *Rose* in *Smithfield*, *thursday*.

*Sherrington Carrier*, *George* in *Aldersgate-street*, *thursday*.

*Shrewsbury Carrier*, *Castle* in *Wood-street*, *friday*: *Bell* in *Wood-street*, *friday*, *Coach*, *George* in *Aldersgate-street*, *monday*.

*Shaftsbury Carrier*, *Gerards-hall*, *saturday*.

*Sherbourn*, *Crookhorn Carrier*, same place and day.

*Shoreham Carrier*, *Queen's-head* in *Southwark*, *thursday*.

*Southfokke Carrier*, *George* in *Drury-lane*, *wednesday*.

*Southgate Coach*, *Four Swans* in *Bishopsgate-street*, every day.

*Southampton Wag.* *White Swan* at *Holborn-bridge*, *monday*, *wednesday*, *friday*.

*Southam Wag.* *Ram* in *Smithfield*, *thursday*.

*Stratford on Aven Wag.* *Ram* in *Smithfield*, *thursday*.

*Stoke Bruen Carrier*, *George* in *Smithfield*, *wednesday*.

*Stafford Wag.* *Castle* and *Faulcon* by *Aldersgate*, *monday*.

*Stony-Stratford Car.* *George* in *Aldersgate-street*, *wednesday*.

*Stanford and Grantham Wag.* *Cock* in *Old-street*, *monday*.

*Strendwater Car.* *Gerards-hall*, *friday*: *Bell* in *Friday-street*, *saturday*.

*Stanning Carrier*, *King's-head* in *Southwark*, *thursday*.

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*Stow in the Hold Waggon, Saracen's-head on Snow-hill, thursday.*

*Stranbourn Carrier, Queen's-head in Southwark, thursday.*

*Sahnock Waggon, Spur in Southwark, tuesday, friday.*

*Sudbury Waggon and Coach, Spread-Eagle in Gracechurch-street, friday.*

*Swallowfield Waggon, Bull in Holborn, thursday.*

T.

**T** *Aulton-Dean Carrier, Bull in Wood-street, saturday. Bell in Friday-street, monday.*

*Thame Waggon, White Horse in Friday-street, friday Carrier, Saracen's-head in Friday-street, thursday.*

*Tamworth Carrier, from the Bell in Woodstreet, monday.*

*Todington Carrier, Swan with two Necks in St. John's-street. wednesday.*

*Thacksted Carrier, Saracen's-head within Aldgate, wednesday.*

*Tociter Wag. Ram in Smithfield, friday: Castle at Smithfield-barrs, friday.*

*Trubridge Car. Bell in Wood-street, monday.*

*Tunbridge Wag. George in Southwark, in the Winter-time, on wednesday; during the Wells, tuesday, friday. Coach, White-Hart in Southwark, monday, friday, in the Winter-time; in Summer-time, every other day. Coach, Bell-Savage on Ludgatehill.*

R.

**U** *Xbridge Coach, Bull in Holborn, every day.*

W. Ware

## W.

**W** Are Coach, Dolphin without *Bishopsgate*, every day : Vine within *Bishopsgate*, tuesday, thursday, saturday.

*Wantage Wag*. Saracen's head in *Friday-street*.

*Wallingford Wag*. White Horse in *Friday street*, wednesday.

*Warwick Wag*. Saracen's head on *Snowhill*, saturday : Bell in *Smithfield*, thursday.

*Watford Wag*. George at *Holborn bridge*, tuesday, wednesday, thursday, saturday.

*Waldron Carrier*, Grey hound in *Southwark*, thursday.

*Walthamstow Coach*, Crown without *Aldgate*, every day.

*Waltham Abbey Coach*, Green Dragon in *Bishopsgate-street*, every day.

*Warrington Carrier*, Castle and Faulcon in *Aldersgate-street*, friday.

*West-Chester Car*. Blossom's-Inn, saturday : Castle and Faulcon near *Aldersgate*, saturday : Waggon, George in *Aldersgate-street*, monday, thursday : Coach, Catherine-Wheel in *Smithfield*.

*Weeden Wag*. Bell in *Smithfield*, thursday.

*Wells Car*. Castle in *Wood street*, saturday.

*Westram Car*. Grey-hound in *Southwark*, tuesday, friday.

*Wendover Wag*. Swan at *Holborn-bridge*, thursday.

*Whetomstead Wag*. Cock in *Aldersgate-street*, wednesday, saturday.

*Whetstone Coach*, Golden Lion in *St. John's street*, every day.

*Windfor Coach*, White Horse in *Fleet-street* every day : Bell-Savage on *Ludgate-hill*, every day :

day: Black Lion in *Water-lane* in *Fleet-street*, every day.

*Wickham Wag.* Bell-Savage on *Ludgate-hill*, thursday: George in *Aldersgate-street*, wednesday: Saracen's-head in *Friday-street*, wednesday.

*Wickham (High) Carrier*, Bull and Mouth at *Aldersgate*, tuesday.

*Wisbich Carrier*, Bull within *Bishopsgate*, friday.

*Wisbich Carrier*, Cross-keys in *Gracechurch-street*, friday.

*Witney Wag.* George at *Holborn-bridge*, thursday.

*Winchester Wag.* Rose on *Holborn-bridge*, monday, thursday.

*Woobourne Car.* Wind-mill in *St. John's-street*, wednesday.

*Woodstock Wag.* Bell in *Holborn*, friday.

*Worcester Wag.* Bull and Mouth at *Aldersgate*, saturday. Carrier, Bell in *Wood street*, saturday. Coach, King's-head in the *Strand*, monday, thursday: Blue Boar in *Holborn*, monday.

*Woodford Coach*, Three Nuns without *Aldgate*, every day.

*Woolan Carrier*, Red Lion and Axe in *Red-cross-street*, thursday.

*Woolverhampton Car.* Castle and Faulcon in *Aldersgate-street*, saturday: Ram in *Smithfield*, monday.

## Y.

**Y** *Armouth Coach*, Green Dragon in *Bishopsgate-street*, thursday, saturday.

*York Car.* Red Lion in *Aldersgate-street*, monday: Bear in *Basing-lane*, friday. Coach, Black Swan in *Holborn*, tuesday, thursday, saturday.



## C H A P. VII.

*Of the Post-Office.*

**T**HIS Office is now kept in *Lombard-street*; the Revenue belongs to His Majesty.

From this General Office, Letters and Paquets are dispatch'd,

On *Mondays*,

To *France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Flanders, Swedenland, Denmark, Kent, and the Downs.*

On *Tuesdays*,

To *Holland, Germany, Swedenland, Denmark, Ireland, Scotland, and all Parts of England and Wales.*

On *Wednesdays*,

To all Parts of *Kent and the Downs.*

On *Thursdays*,

To *France, Spain, Italy, and all parts of England and Scotland.*

On *Fridays*,

To *Flanders, Germany, Italy, Swedenland, Denmark, Holland, Kent, and the Downs.*

On *Saturdays*,

To all Parts of *England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland.*

Letters are returned from all Parts of *England and Scotland* certainly every *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*; from *Wales* every *Monday and Friday*; and from *Kent and the Downs* every day; but from other Parts more uncertainly, in regard of the Sea.

A Letter containing a whole Sheet of Paper, is convey'd 80 miles for 2 *d.* two Sheets for 4 *d.* and an Ounce of Letters for 8 *d.* and so proportionably; and a Letter containing a Sheet is convey'd above 80 miles for 3 *d.* two Sheets for 6 *d.* and

and every Ounce of Letters for 12 d. A Sheet is conveyed to *Dublin* for 6 d. two for a shilling, and an Ounce of Letters for 12 d. A single Letter to *Berwick*, 3 d. A double, 6 d. An ounce, 1 s. 6 d.

This Conveyance by Post, is done in so short a time, by Night as well as by Day, that every 24 Hours the Post goes 120 Miles; and in 5 Days an Answer of a Letter may be had from a Place 330 Miles distant from the Writer.

Moreover, if any Gentleman desire to ride Post to any principal Town of *England*, Post-Horses are always in readiness (taking no Horse without the Consent of his Owner,) which in other Kings Reigns was not duly observed; and only 3 d. is demanded for every English Mile; and for every Stage, to the Post-Boy 4 d. for Conducting.

## C H A P. VIII.

*The several Rates that now are, and have been taken for the Carriage of Letters, Pacquets and Parcels, to or from any of His Majesty's Dominions, and to and from any other Parts or Places beyond the Seas, are as followeth; that is to say,*

	s.	d.
<b>M</b> <i>Orlais, St. Maloes, Caen, New-haven, and Places of like distance, Carriage paid to Rouen</i>	Single	0 6
	Double	1 0
	Treble	1 6
	Ounce	1 6
<i>Hamburg, Colen, Frankfort, Carriage paid to Antwerp; is</i>	Single	0 8
	Double	1 4
	Treble	2 0
	Ounce	2 0

*Venice, Genoa, Leghorn, Rome, Naples, Messina, and all other Parts of Italy, by way of Venice, Frank pro Mantua* — — — — —

Single 0 9  
Double 1 6  
Treble 2 3  
Ounce 2 8

*Marseilles, Smyrna, Constantinople, Aleppo, and all Parts of Turkey, Carriage paid to Marseilles* — — — — —

Single 1 0  
Double 2 0  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  Ounce 2 9  
Ounce 3 8

And for Letters brought from the said Places into England — — — — —

Single 0 8  
Double 1 4  
Treble 2 0  
Ounce 2 0

For Letters brought into England from Calais, Diepe, Bologne, Abbeville, St. Omers, Amiens, Montrel — — — — —

Single 0 4  
Double 0 8  
Treble 1 0  
Ounce 1 0

*Rouen* — — — — —

Single 0 8  
Double 1 0  
Treble 1 6  
Ounce 1 6

*Genoa, Leghorn, Rome, and other Parts of Italy, by the way of Lyons, Frank pro Lyons* — — — — —

Single 1 0  
Double 2 0  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  Ounce 2 9  
Ounce 3 9

And of Letters sent Ourwards,

*To Bourdeaux, Rochel, Nantz, Orleans, Bayon, Tours, and Places of like distance, Port paid to Paris* — — — — —

Single 0 9  
Double 1 6  
Treble 2 3  
Ounce 2 8

For Letters from those Places into England — — — — —

Single 1 0  
Double 2 0  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  Ounce 2 0  
Ounce 4 0

And

		s.	d.
And Letters sent Outwards to Noremberg, Bremen, Dantzick, Lu- beck, Lipswick, and other Places of like distance, Post paid to Hamburgh. —————	Single	1	0
	Double	2	0
	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce	3	0
	Ounce	4	0

Paris —————	Single	0	9
	Double	1	6
	Treble	2	3
	Ounce	3	0

Dunkirk, Ostend, Lisse, Iprei, Cambray, Ghent, Bruxels, Bruges, Antwerp, and all other Parts of Flanders —————	Single	0	8
	Double	1	4
	Treble	2	0
	Ounce	2	0
Sluce, Flushing, Middleburgh, Am- sterdam, Rotterdam, Delft, Hague, and all other Parts of Holland and Zealand —————			

All Merchants Accompts not exceeding a Sheet, Bills of Exchange, Invoyses, Bills of Lading, shall be allowed without Rate in the price of the Letters; and also the Covers of the Letters, not exceeding a Sheet, to *Marseilles, Venice, or Leghorn*, towards *Turkey*.

The said Office is managed by a Deputy, and other Officers, to the number of Seventy seven Persons, who give their actual Attendance respectively, in the dispatch of the Business.

Upon this Grand Office depend One hundred eighty two Deputy-Post-Masters in *England and Scotland*, most of which keep Regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Post-Masters in their Branches: And also in *Ireland*, another General Office for that Kingdom, which is kept in *Dublin*, consisting of Eighteen like Officers, and Forty five Deputy Post-Masters.

The

The present Post-Master-General keeps constantly, for the Transport of the said Letters and Pacquets,

Between Eng-  
land and { *France*, two Pacquet-Boats.  
*Flanders*, two Pacquet-Boats.  
*Holland*, three Pacquet-Boats.  
*Ireland*, three Pacquet-Boats.

And at *Deal*, two Pacquet-Boats for the *Downs*.

All which Officers, Post-Masters, Pacquet-Boats, are maintained at his own proper Charge.

And as the Master-piece of all those good Regulations establish'd by the present Post-Master-General, for the better Government of the Office, he hath annexed and appropriated the Market-Towns of *England* so well to their respective Post-Stages, that there is no considerable Market-Town but hath an easie and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof, to and from the said Grand Office, in the due course of the Mails every Post.

C H A P.

## C H A P. IX.

*A Perpetual Almanack of daily Use to  
all Traders.*

<i>April, July,</i>	<i>Sept. Dec.</i>	<i>June, Febru.</i>	<i>Mar. Nov.</i>	<i>Auguſt,</i>	<i>May, Jan.</i>	<i>Octo- ber,</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	00	00	00	00

*Note,* That on what Day of the Week the Year begins, the Figure under each Month is the ſame Day of the Week until the Year's end. As for *Example*! The 25th. Day of the firſt Month, called *March*, was on the Third Day of the Week, called *Tueſday*; under *September* and *December* you ſee (2,) which ſheweth *Tueſday* to be the Second Day of each of theſe Months; and ſo go on to the end of the Month: And the like in all the other Months.

F I N I S.

*BRADY*

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Dear Sir  
I have the honor to acknowledge  
the receipt of your letter of the 17th

and in reply to inform you  
that the same has been forwarded  
to the proper authorities

for their consideration  
and I am sure they will  
be able to give you the information  
you require

Very truly  
yours  
J. H. Grimes

His hand & seal  
and per